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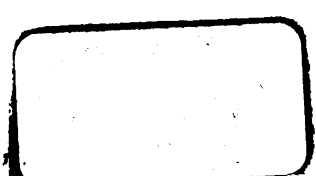

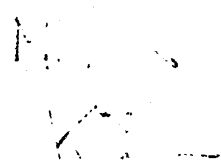

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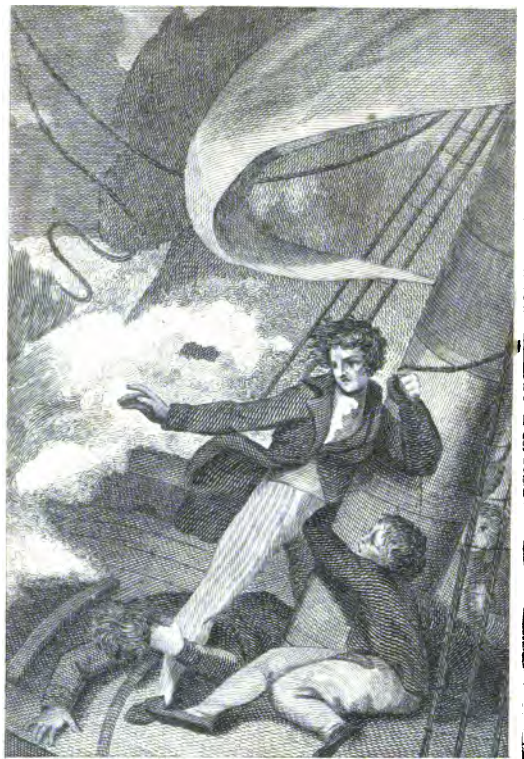

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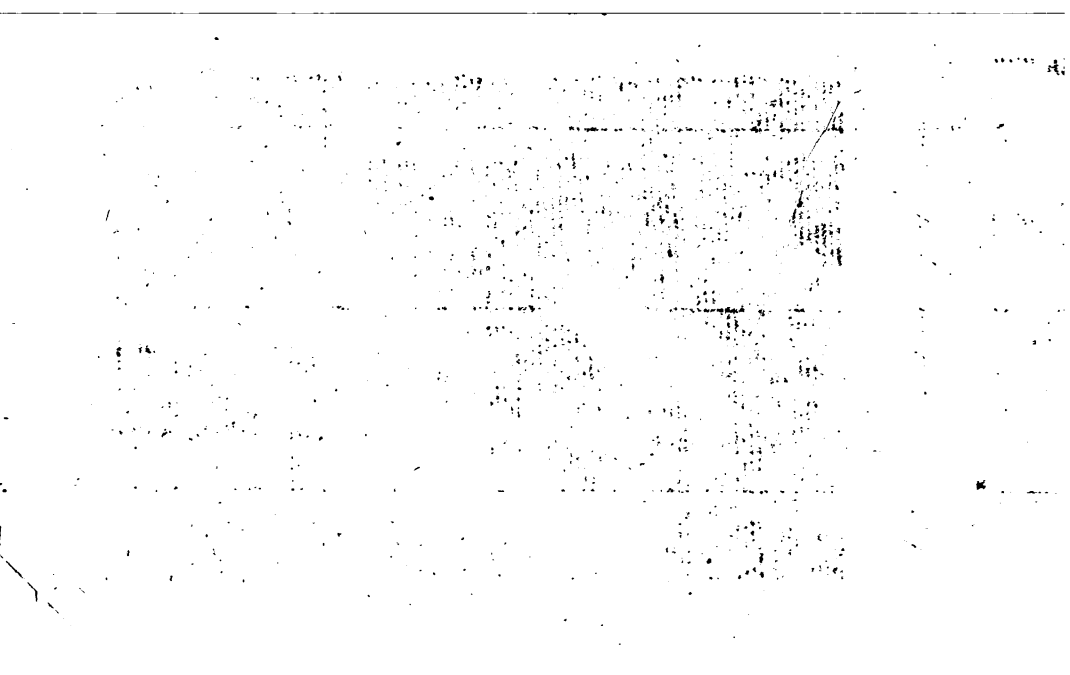

AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE MOST

CELEBRATED VOYAGES,

TRAVELS, AND DISCOVERIES,

FROM

THE TIME OF COLUMBUS

TO

THE PRESENT PERIOD.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, L.L.D.

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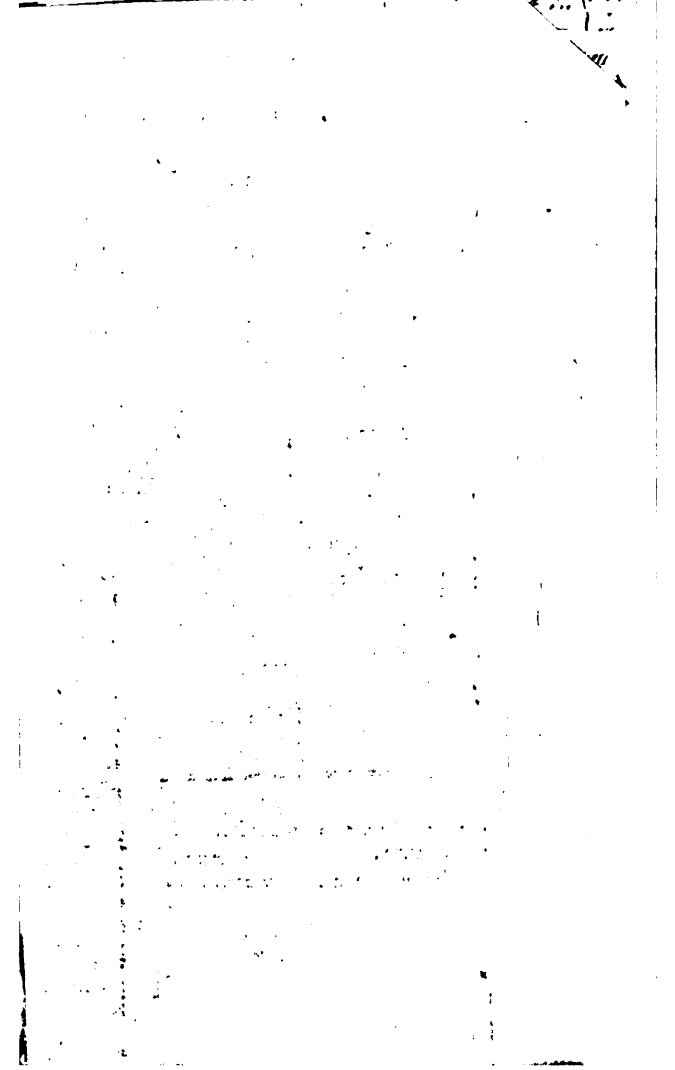

SHIPWRECK

OF

FRANCIS PIRARD DE LAVAL,

ON THE

MALDIVIA ISLANDS,

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

NO sooner was the way opened to the east, than the different nations of Europe were emulous to signalize themselves by pursuing the same course, and anxious to participate in the commercial advantages it disclosed. The merchants of St. Malo in France, for spirit and opulence seem early to have been distinguished above the rest of their countrymen; they fitted out two vessels for the East India trade; the Creissant, of three hundred, and the Corbin, of two hundred tons burden. On board the latter was Francis Pirard de Laval, whose misfortunes and remarks furnish the materials of the following pages.

These ships left St. Malo on the 18th of May, 1601, and proceeded with favourable gales to Anabon, on the coast of Africa, where they took in water and fruit. From thence they steered for St. Helena, where the crews refreshed, and in a short time recovered from

the attacks of the scurvy, which had begun to spread its fatal influence among them.

Having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, they refitted in St. Augustin's Bay, in the Island of Madagascar; and from thence sailed for the Comoro Isles, where they made some stay, highly delighted with the beauty and fertility of the place.

Fortune had so far favoured them: they had reached nearly the end of their voyage without any cross accident or remarkable occurrence. At last, in lat. 5. north, they found themselves entangled among shelves; and attempting to pass them, the Corbin, which sailed considerably ahead, thrice struck on a rock on the coast of the Maldives; and being out of reach of any assistance from her consort, was left to her fate.

At the time when this accident happened, the French hailed a bark belonging to one of the islands; but the natives did not venture to approach them, on account of a royal prohibition, which forbids them from having any intercourse with strange ships, without the king's leave.

Meanwhile, the sailors, seeing the destruction that awaited them, instead of warding it off by prudence, seemed to hasten it by desperation and excess. They broke loose from all restraint, insulted their officers, ate and drank with a frantic gaiety, and loudly proclaimed, that as death was inevitable, they were resolved to make its approach as easy as possible.

In disasters of this kind the danger is always increased by insubordination; but with the momentary dread of death before them, it cannot be expected that uncultivated minds can reason or reflect: the frantic impulse of the minute is their only rule of action.

While the Corbin was suspended on the rocks, the conduct of the common men filled every thinking mind with horror: at last they became more reconciled to their situation, and having escaped immediate death, they began to listen to the suggestions of their officers, and to yield their assistance to work the ship to land. In short, after continuing two days in this deplorable situation, the Corbin with infinite labour and difficulty, hauled over the flats, and brought to a small island named Pouladon, belonging to the Maldivia group.

The French carried some arms with them: but the natives insisted on their being delivered up, before they would suffer them to land. Submission was their only resource; they surrendered at discretion; and were then conducted by the Indians to the interior of the island, where they were entertained with cocoas, lemons, and other fruits, but rifled of every thing about them, on pretence that all the property saved from wrecks belonged to the king.

However, the French having a piece of scarlet cloth, had the policy to give out, that it was originally intended as a present for the king of the islands, together with the whole cargo of the ship. On this, the natives were very cautious not to meddle with what they considered as royal property; but the chief man of

the island was privately induced to accept a few yards of scarlet cloth, which present confirmed him their friend.

Soon after, this person sent the master of the ship and two of the sailors to Male, where the king resided, when one of the royal family was immediately dispatched to save whatever could be done from the wreck.

The French, on leaving the vessel, had brought off a considerable quantity of money with them, which they buried on shore, as a common supply for their future exigencies; but some of the men, being in want of subsistence, and knowing where the treasure was hid, dug up a part of it, and having offered some pieces of money for food, the consequence of this was speedily felt. The natives, seeing that the strangers had money, would not allow them the smallest assistance without being paid for it; and when the hoard began to be exhausted, they were brought to the greatest distress. Each now became selfish and unfeeling; for where money commands every thing, and nothing is to be procured without it, these dispositions are rather to be lamented than wondered at. The strong robbed the weak, the healthy withdrew the pittance of the sick; and that fellow-feeling and partnership in misfortunes, which should have bound them to each other by stronger ties, were weakened and dissolved by the love of amassing money to supply their individual wants.

Our author and two others were transported to the Island of Pandow, where the natives, hearing of the treasures that had been brought

to light in the other island, and thinking that those persons too were not destitute of money, refused them provisions, in hopes of extorting a recompence. Laval and his associates having no resources of this kind, were reduced to the greatest extremities; but assiduously applying himself to learn the language of the country, and having ingratiated himself with the governor of the island, he was soon sent to Male, with recommendations to the king.

His majesty and sultanas were highly delighted to find a foreigner who could converse with them in their own tongue; and, by the arts of insinuation and address, he soon rose to rank and opulence among this people, where he was obliged to live several years, and by this means gained much local knowledge of the country and the customs.

The Maldives lie between 1 deg. north, and 4 deg. south latitude, extending two hundred leagues in length, and thirty-five in breadth. They are said to be divided into thirteen provinces, called Attolons, each of which comprehends many small islands. Ridges of rocks surround the whole, on which the sea breaks with prodigious violence. The whole number of islands is calculated at twelve thousand, but many of them are only sandy, steril spots, without the least vegetation. Penguins, however, and other marine birds, take up their residence here; the most barren islets are covered with their nests.

The Attolons all lie in a line, and are parted by narrow channels, through which the navigation for ships of any burthen is extremely

perilous. But the natives being inured to the sea from their infancy, shew such dexterity in managing their vessels, that neither rocks nor surges alarm them. However, they seldom sail by night; nor do they often lose sight of land.

The climate, from the situation, must naturally be supposed to be excessively hot; yet the nights are cool, and the heavy dews, which fall then, refresh the herbs and trees. The winter commences in April, and lasts till October, during which period the rain falls in deluges, and the westerly winds are very boisterous. In the summer months, the winds blow in a contrary direction, and the earth is parched up with drought.

The Maldivians are a personable people, of an olive complexion. The natives of Male, and of the other islands towards the north, are more polished than those towards the south, who seldom have any intercourse with Europeans. On the north, the king and the principal people reside; and banishment to the south is a common punishment for crimes not worthy of death.

The Maldivians, in general, are possessed of a quickness of parts, a liveliness of disposition, and much ingenuity. They are prudent and warlike, and have a regular form of government.

The women may be reckoned handsome: their hair is naturally black, and this colour is heightened by art. Girls have their heads shaved, except a little tuft on the forehead, to distinguish them from boys. When they ar-

rive at maturity, the care and management of their hair is a principal object of female attention. They wash it with a peculiar water, suffer it to float in the wind to dry, and then perfume it with odoriferous oils.

Both sexes bathe once a day, and afterwards anoint their bodies. The women having washed and perfumed themselves, collect their hair in a knot, and increase the apparent quantity by artificial means. They also frequently set off their heads with fragrant flowers.

Among the men, only persons of rank and soldiers are allowed to wear their hair uncut, and these dress it nearly in a similar manner to the women. In general they shave; but those who have performed a pilgrimage to Mecca, have the privilege of suffering their beards to grow to a full length. Even the hair, which is cut, and the parings of the nails are buried in the usual cemeteries; from an idea that being parts of the natural body, they ought to be treated accordingly.

The men wear a swathe of cloth between their legs, over which they have a piece of cotton depending to the knees, and above that a longer kind, of silk or cotton, reaching to their ankles. The waist is adorned with an embroidered handkerchief, tied before. Over all, they have a large silk fringed girdle, in the left side of which is a pocket for carrying their money and betel, and in the right a knife is stuck.

Every male prides himself on wearing a knife, it being the only weapon the inferior ranks are allowed. The soldiers and grandees,

however, carry a dagger at their sides, and when they walk abroad, a sword in one hand, with a buckler or javelin in the other.

The Maldivians place their chief personal decoration in the silver chains that hang from their girdle; and of these every person has a greater or smaller quantity, in proportion to his opulence.

The common people seldom wear any other clothes, but what decency requires, except on festivals; but men of quality have handsome jerkins and waistcoats, while the more foppish anoint the skin, from the girdle upwards, with an odorous paint, in which figures are sometimes delineated.

Turbans, of various qualities, are in common use; but the soldiers and grandees frequently use embroidered handkerchiefs as a covering for the head. The feet are always naked, except within doors, when wooden sandals are used.

The women wear a silk or cotton petticoat, over which they throw a long robe without any opening, except at the neck, and this reaches to their feet. Their arms are decorated with a profusion of bracelets, according to their rank. Their ears are early pierced in the lip, from which hangs a large pendant, and the gristle is perforated in many places, and studded with gilt nails, set with precious stones or pearls. The privilege, however, of wearing ornaments of gold or jewels must be purchased of the queen; and, in like manner, the men must buy the king's permission for the same indulgence.

When the women go abroad, they are deeply veiled, and their faces are difficult to be seen; but in presence of women of superior rank, the etiquette requires that they should be unveiled.

The different quality of the women is distinguished by their ornaments; and, if a wife, through vanity, assumes more costly decorations than belong to her rank, her husband's taxes are raised, unless he is in the royal service, or an inhabitant of Male; for in that island there are no sumptuary laws in regard to dress.

The king is generally clothed in a fine white robe, which reaches a little below the girdle: this is fastened with buttons of solid gold.... Over the robe he wears a piece of red embroidered tapestry, depending to the heels, richly ornamented. His girdle is adorned with brilliants, and on his head he wears a scarlet cap, laced with gold, and surmounted with a large gold knob, set with a jewel.

But the chief ensign of royal dignity is a white umbrella, which no native is permitted to use. He is usually attended by three pages: one carries his fan; another his sword and buckler; and the third, his betel and areca box.

M. de Laval was doomed to remain in this country long enough to acquire an intimate knowledge of the characters and customs of the Maldivians at that period. He says that the king was generally shut up with his women, or employed in giving audience to his courtiers. He had a taste for the mechanic arts, and constantly employed and superintended a number

of artificers in the various branches of elegant manufacture. His guards consisted of six companies, under the command of as many counsellors, named moscoulis. Besides which he had ten battalions, who served his majesty in various civil, rather than military capacities.

On Fridays the king went to the mosque in great pomp, attended by one hundred of his guards, his officers in waiting, and a complete band of music, consisting of trumpets, flutes, and drums. After service, he returned in the same state; and, as these islands afford no beasts of burthen, he walked on foot, unless when he was carried in a chair on the shoulders of his slaves, which was not frequent.

His queens wore the same kind of habits as the other Maldivian women, but of a much richer and more expensive quality. Whenever they appeared in public, the women ran to meet them, and presented them with fruit and flowers. A number of female slaves preceded them, to warn the men from approaching..... The chambers where these royal prisoners lived were always lighted with lamps; so that their lives must, according to our ideas, be the most uncomfortable in the world.

The royal revenues arise from the crown lands; from a fifth of the grain and fruits of the whole country, from a tax on dried fish and on shells, named cowries, the current medium of exchange. In addition to these imposts, his subjects annually present him with cloth enough to dress his soldiers. He likewise derives no inconsiderable revenues from goods

imported by shipping, as he is principal merchant, and sells out the commodities he has purchased on what terms he pleases.

All shipwrecks belong to his majesty, and also whatever ambergris is found on the coast. This is more abundant here than in any other part of the Indies, and is so scrictly watched, that whoever secretes or appropriates it to his own use, on detection loses a hand. The king has also the sole property in a kind of sea-nuts, called tannacarre, which are frequently thrown on the shore. These are as large as a man's head, and are esteemed valuable in medicine. The Portuguese call them the cocoas of the Maldives.

The government is an absolute monarchy. Each attolon, or province, is under the superintendence of a naybe, or governor, who is a priest and doctor of the law; and exercises very extensive powers. The naybes, however, are accountable to the pandiare, or cady, who resides in the Isle of Male, and is the supreme judge both in civil and ecclesiastical causes. The judgment of this officer can only be reversed by the king himself, to whom an appeal lies.

The pandiare makes an annual circuit of the Isle of Male, as every naybe does in his respective province, and condemns all to be whipped that cannot say their creed and prayers in the Arabic tongue. When witnesses are cited in any cause, by a singular regulation, the evidence of three women is only equivalent to that of one man, and slaves are never admitted to give their testimony.

An insolvent debtor is obliged to become a servant to his creditor; and both he and his children must work the debt out, before he obtains his liberty. The ordinary punishment for criminals is whipping, and the most heinous offences, short of murder, may be got off for a pecuniary mulct. Stealing, however, is punished with the loss of a hand; but capital punishments are never inflicted, except by the king's express command.

The inhabitants are divided into four classes: the royal family; persons invested with offices and dignities; the nobility and gentry; and the common people. Between the third and fourth ranks the distinctions are very strictly observed. If a noblewoman marries a plebeian, she retains her rank, and her children are ennobled also; but a woman of the lowest class derives no privileges from matching with a grandee. The king, however, possesses the power of elevating whom he pleases to the third rank, by a kind of letters patent; and, of course, they are then eligible to offices of trust or honour.

The externals of religion are very strictly observed among the Maldivians; but its vital influence is little felt. The grossest vices are daily committed without shame, and almost without punishment. Both sexes are extremely libidinous; and chastity before marriage is neither reckoned a virtue nor a fault.

To be able to read the Koran in the original is the extent of their literary acquirements..... The Maldivian tongue is, however, cultivated with some care. In teaching children to write,

they make use of a bodkin on a smooth board covered with sand. But their writings, which are intended to be durable, are on a kind of paper, made of the leaf of a tree.

Children have a profound veneration for their masters and parents; and with this, so many good qualities are generally united, that it must be the want of good examples alone that renders them vicious or dissipated. Where a due respect is paid to age and authority, the young might be trained to any thing.

Metallic money is only of one sort, called larrins, about the value of eight pence. Instead of small change, they make use of cowries, twelve thousand of which make a larrin. Gold and silver are imported from the continent, and go by weight, when employed as the medium of exchange.

Merchants resort to the Maldives, principally to purchase the cocoa-nuts and cowries. When Laval resided here, upwards of one hundred ships annually resorted thither to purchase cocoas, and the balance of trade seemed to be in favour of these islanders.

Some of the festive customs of the Maldivians are very singular. If they intend to compliment a friend with an entertainment, they send the viands to his house; as they seldom eat in the presence of others. Instead of a table, they cover the floor with a mat; and for cloths and napkins, make use of banana leaves. Their dishes are of earthen or china ware.

The poor are treated with great humanity, and none will offer them food that they do not

think fit to eat themselves. The indigent are regarded as the servants of God, and it would be reckoned profane to treat them with offals.

During their meals they are very silent, and think it indecent to be long at table. They never drink till they have finished their repast, and even then only drink once of water or cocoa wine. No man must meddle with cookery, or his sex would avoid him as a disgrace to them.

No sooner do children come into the world than they are washed six times a day in cold water, and then anointed with oil. The mothers, from the highest to the lowest rank, suckle their offspring. At the age of nine months they generally begin to walk; and when they arrive at nine years old, they commence the studies and exercises of the country.

When the Maldivians wake from sleep, they immediately wash their faces and rub them with oil, before they salute any one. Betel is universally chewed, and they mutually present it to each other on occasional interviews.... Cleanliness is not only an article of their religion, but an inbred habit among them.

They have many superstitious observances when they begin a journey, or take any business of importance in hand. If any unlucky incident befals them, they impute it to some unpropitious person whom they have met or touched.

With the Mahometan faith they mix many Pagan rites. They address themselves to the king of the winds, when they are going on any expedition by water; and in every island

there is a desolate place, where those who have escaped shipwreck make their offerings. They also pay a superstitious respect to the king of the sea, whence they think it impious to spit to the windward of the ship.

All natural and incidental ills they impute to the intervention of the devil; and to avert his vengeance, they make him occasional offerings of flowers or banquets. The latter is sometimes carried off by the poor, when superstition is not stronger than hunger.

They attribute a wonderful virtue to certain characters, which they always carry about them in little boxes. These are believed to be of powerful efficacy in curing or alleviating diseases, in procuring love and safety, and preserving them from malice and danger. The magicians, who are also the physicians, drive a lucrative trade in these charms or amulets.

In these islands are no inclosed towns, the houses lying scattered without regularity or distinction of streets. Their dwellings are generally built of cocoa wood, and covered with the leaves of the same tree; but persons of quality have stone buildings, of a black colour, the materials of which they draw out of the sea, with much labour and ingenuity.

So expert are they in diving and swimming, that Laval says, they drew up the cannon and anchors of the French ship that was cast away; and he was an eye witness of their clearing the harbour of Male within a few days, which was so choked up with rocks that no ship could enter it.

The royal palace has many fine apartments, but no regular architecture. It is surrounded with gardens, adorned with fountains and reservoirs. The ceiling and walls of the palace are hung with silk tapestry, and floored with mats. The king's beds, and those of the grandees, are suspended with cords, upon a beam supported by two posts; and in them they are rocked to sleep.

The mosques are not inelegant structures, and round them are square inclosures, in which they bury the dead. Each mosque has its priest; and each island, that has any considerable population, is dignified by having a catibe, who is principal master of all public exercises, and governs the inferior priests.

They retire to the mosques five times a day; but the indolent are allowed to say their prayers at home. An absolute neglect, however, of this religious exercise subjects the indevout to all the pains and penalties of excommunication: no one will eat or converse with them. They offer their penitential prayers with a loud voice, and by this means expose the most secret transactions of their lives; but where impurity of any kind is scarcely regarded as a blemish in the eyes of men, this publicity of confession is not regarded as a serious difficulty.

Males are circumcised at seven years of age, on which occasion the parents and relations keep a festival for fourteen days. Particular operators perform this painful rite, and from this only they derive a livelihood. Girls also

undergo a kind of circumcision when they are only two years old; but this is attended with no solemnity. The operator, however, on both sexes, is always considered as a parent.

The Maldivians celebrate several festivals. Friday, being their Sabbath, is devoted to feasting and religious observances. The catibe composes a new prayer for every Friday in the year. He repeats without book, and if he makes a single mistake, he is publicly reprimanded. Every new-moon is ushered in with a variety of ceremonies; and the feast of the Ramadan, as in other Mahometan countries, is kept here with due solemnity.

When a marriage is in contemplation, the parties address themselves to the naybe, who takes the man by the hand, and asks him if he is willing to have the woman on the conditions proposed; and as she is always absent, her parents answer in her name. When preliminaries are settled, the bride is introduced, and the company are desired to be witnesses of the compact. The woman is then conducted by all present, to her husband's house, where feasting, dancing, and music commence. The bridegroom makes some customary presents to the king, and the bride pays the same compliment to the queens. But when the king is married, instead of giving, he receives presents from his subjects, all which belong to the new married queen.

The males may marry when they please; but females are seldom disposed of till they are ten or eleven years of age; and the first suitor, whether old or young, provided the rank is

not an obstacle, is seldom refused. Parents esteem it a sin to keep their daughters single beyond the years of maturity; but a female orphan cannot marry till she is fifteen.

Though a woman cannot leave her husband without his consent, a man may divorce his wife on returning her jointure. The divorced parties may come together again as often as they please; but, that the priest may not be robbed of his dues, a new marriage must take place after each separation.

When a person dies, the corpse is washed by those of the same sex. The body is then wrapped in cotton; its right hand placed upon the ear, and the left on the thigh. It is then placed in a coffin, and carried to the burial ground by relations and friends, attended by women, who howl in the most piteous manner. If the deceased is a person of quality, gifts are distributed to the poor, and the priest, in particular, is not forgot. It is his business to sing during the whole ceremony, and every day till the third Friday after, when a general feast is prepared for the friends of the defunct, on the supposition that the soul is then conveyed to paradise.

If a person of the first rank dies, the priests sing for him a whole year, during which they are well entertained, and lead a pleasant easy kind of life. O superstition, how wide is thy sway! In Mahometan, and many Christian, countries, the same weakness leads men to believe in the efficacy of prayers and ceremonies for the dead, while priests reap the only benefit from the delusion!

Mourners make no alteration in their dress, except that they go bareheaded to the place of interment, and continue so for a few days..... Those who die fighting against the enemies of Mahomet, are buried without any ceremony, under the idea that they are at once translated to paradise, and want no intercession of priests.

The Maldives produce luxuriant crops of millet, and a kind of grain, called brinby, resembling rape seed. Of these two sorts of grain they have a double crop yearly. They have several esculent roots, and many choice fruits. But, though the Attolons are all nearly in the same climate, each is distinguished for its different commodities, and the inhabitants in one cannot subsist without the commodities of another. This necessity links them all in a kind of mutual dependance, and creates an interchange of commercial articles. Trades are also divided in different islands. One contains smiths, another weavers, and so on. To facilitate communication, these artificers have little boats, in which they make the circuit of the islands, to vend their wares or manufactures; and one of these trading voyages sometimes occupies the space of a year.

Wild fowl are prodigiously plentiful, though there are few domestic poultry. Crows are very troublesome; and the bats are as large as ravens.

There are few poisonous animals; but vermin of various kinds overrun the country, and infest the houses. Sheep and cattle were the only large quadrupeds in the Maldives, when M. de Laval resided here. Dogs are held in

abhorrence, and two, sent by the King of Portugal, as a present, were immediately drowned.

The sea is replete with excellent fish; and fishing constitutes a principal part of the employment of the natives. But of all the productions of the sea, the shell fish, called cowries, are the most valuable and the most esteemed. The shells, commonly called blackamoor's teeth, are no inconsiderable articles of commerce. Immense quantities are exported to Guinea; and formerly, about twelve thousand pounds of cowries would purchase five hundred slaves. The value is now diminished; but still the cowries of the Maldives are in high estimation among the negroes, who use them as their principal ornaments, and in many places they pass for money to the present day. Our author says, that he has seen thirty or forty ships wholly laden with them.

But enough has been said of the customs and produce of the Maldives. Let us now attend to the fortune of Laval. It has already been said that he rose to some distinction; but it is by no means probable, that any dignity could make him forget that he was cut off from his friends and from polished society, nor repress his desire to obtain his liberty.

After he had been about four years and a half in this country, news arrived, that the King of Bengal was fitting out a fleet to invade the Maldives. The King of Male no sooner received this alarming intelligence, than he issued orders for equipping all the vessels in his dominions; but before this could be accomplished, the enemy's fleet appeared in

sight, on which the king resolved to fly to the southern islands, till he could muster a sufficient force to oppose the invaders with some prospect of success.

His most valuable effects were instantly embarked, together with his queens; and he left his distracted subjects, who knew not how to avoid the impending danger, or how to oppose it.

No sooner, however, did the enemy hear of the flight of the king, than they dispatched some of their swiftest sailing vessels to overtake him. The unhappy monarch found it impossible to escape: he was slain, and his ships, wives, and treasure, rewarded the victors.

As soon as the Bengalians landed at Male, Laval surrendered himself to them; explaining his situation and his solicitude to be taken under their protection. When they found he was not a Portuguese, they treated him with much kindness: the French had not yet, by their ambition, disturbed the repose of the natives of the east, and, therefore, were not the objects of their vengeance.

The conquerors, after plundering the royal palace of every thing valuable, prepared for their departure, taking with them the brother-in-law of the late king, and leaving the other natives at liberty. Laval was a voluntary passenger to Bengal, and there he began to concert the means of a passage to Europe.

While engaged in these plans, the Mogul declared war against the prince of Bengal, who assembled a prodigious army to oppose him. However, before hostilities commenced, Laval

found means to withdraw himself to the coast of Malabar, from whence he proceeded to Calicut. At that place he remained eight months, waiting for a passage in a Dutch ship; but being at last disappointed, he travelled to Cochin, where he had the misfortune to be taken up and imprisoned as a spy.

At last, however, he made his escape from prison, and fled to Goa; but fortune was not yet wearied of exerting her malice against him: here he was again thrown into prison, and confined for some time. By his address, as well as the justice of his cause, he raised up some powerful intercessors among the Jesuits, who, at length, procured his liberation; and sailing for Europe, he arrived in safety at Rochelle, on the 16th of February, 1611, after an absence of nearly ten years, in which he had run through a series of adventures equally dangerous and distressing.

SINGULAR SHIPWRECK

OF

AN ENGLISH VESSEL

NEAR

SPITSBERGEN.

SHORT as the following narrative may appear, it bears such marks of simplicity and truth, that we were unwilling to omit it. On such a subject ingenuity might have said much; but no force of language can heighten the general effect of this picture of misery. The reader's imagination with painful assiduity will fill up the chasms of events.

John Cornelius of Maniken, being ordered upon the whale fishery, in the year 1646, left the Texel on the 6th of May, and on the 3d of June arrived in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, but was prevented from anchoring in the bay, by the shoals of ice. Accordingly he kept out to sea; and chancing to discover two whales in the offing, he sent his sloop well manned in pursuit of them.

While they were rowing up and down, watching an opportunity to make a successful attack upon one of those enormous creatures, they discovered a large ice shoal floating at a distance, with something white upon it, which they supposed to be bears. But Ellert John-

son, the harpooner, insisting that it was something else, and that it was in motion, persuaded them to row up to it. To which proposal, after some altercation, they assented; and perceived it, on a nearer view, to be a sort of signal of distress, waved by a man.

This discovery induced them to approach it as fast as they could, and there, to their great surprise, they found four living men, and one dead. By their language they knew them to be English. They took them into the sloop, and conveyed them on board their ship in the bay.

They were at this time reduced to the last extremity by hunger and cold, having had nothing to feed upon for some time before they saw the sloop, but a leathern belt, which they had divided into equal shares, and eaten up.... The surgeon took all the care he could to recover them; but three of them died in spite of all his endeavours, in five or six days after their being brought on board. The fourth alone survived, who was brought to Delft, upon the Meuse, in September, 1646; from whence he got a passage home to England.

The account he gave was, that their vessel being wrecked on that ice shoal, from which he was taken, the crew, consisting of forty-two men, saved themselves upon it, with some tools, victuals, and their sloop;....that they cut a deep hole, like a cave, into the ice, blocking it round the mouth with such pieces as they dug out, to shelter them from the violence of the wind and waves, which intention it in some measure answered;.....and that in this hole they burrowed fourteen days.

In a few days, the commander, thinking it impossible that they should survive long upon this shoal, resolved, with seventeen of his men, to make the land in the sloop, and send her off for the rest with an account of his success.... But, as it blew a hard storm soon after, and they never heard more of them, there was reason to think they perished before they reached the shore.

Twenty-four of them remaining still upon the ice, and provisions growing daily more scanty, so that they were reduced to a famishing condition, and scarcely hoped for relief from any thing but death, they resolved to separate, and quarter upon different shoals, in hope that by some lucky turn of fortune they might be driven to land. But whether they were taken up by any other ships, or whether they reached the shore, was never known.

It is most likely, indeed, that they were swallowed up by the ocean: for John Cornelius ordered his sloop upon a cruise in search of the survivors, but without any success.

Melancholy as the fate of these men must appear, this is only one of the many instances of distress in which northern voyages, above all others, are prolific. Scarcely a season passes without the loss of lives and ships, and frequently attended with circumstances of peculiar calamity.

VOYAGE AND SHIPWRECK

OF

CAPTAIN GEORGE ROBERTS.

NUMEROUS are the disasters to which mariners are exposed, and the fortitude with which many of them have undergone the most mournful reverses of fortune, teaches an useful lesson of patience or resignation, and shews what man is capable of acting or suffering.

Captain Roberts, who had been bred to the sea, in the year 1721, entered into a contract with several merchants of London to sail to Virginia, and there to load with a cargo for the Guinea trade. Having purchased slaves to the amount of his investments, he was to proceed with them either to Barbadoes or Virginia, as he found most likely to be conducive to the interest of his employers; and having disposed of his live freight, he was to load with the produce of the country, for the London market.... This was a complex and tedious enterprise, and fortune forbade that it should be more than partially accomplished. Captain Roberts indeed reached Virginia, and purchased a sloop and suitable cargo, with which he steered towards the Cape de Verd Islands; but here calamities and distress overtook him.

Near St. Nicholas, one of those islands, he fell into the hands of pirates, and finding him a man of spirit and intrepidity, they anxiously strove to unite him in the same nefarious confederacy. These attempts he steadily resisted; but his unhappy situation rendered it necessary to conform more than he seems to have done with their humours and prejudices. One of the commanders among the pirates treated him with much indulgence, probably from a wish to draw him into his lure. By the interest of this person he was to be allowed to go on board his own ship, and to be supplied with some necessaries; but unfortunately refusing to drink the Pretender's health, which surely had been a very venial offence, circumstanced as he was, one of the piratical captains threatened to shoot him through the head; and after having insulted him in the most inhuman manner, barbarously forced him on board his own vessel at midnight, without provisions, water, or sails, and with only two boys to assist in the navigation, one of whom was not more than eight years of age. He was not even allowed a light, and his ship being leaky, darkness was doubly horrible.

That men of the most abandoned characters, should so far forget what humanity is due to their fellow men, as to expose any one to almost certain destruction, merely on account of a foolish toast, may excite the astonishment of the reflecting; nor perhaps shall we wonder much less at the romantic resolution of Captain Roberts, who braved death rather than submit to an insignificant form. Sullen obsti-

nacy is sometimes dignified with the title of heroic constancy and many have been esteemed martyrs in a good cause, who only fell sacrifices to their own perverse disposition or unsubmitting tempers. We wish to establish the distinction between essentials and forms, between voluntary and compulsive deeds. No external compliances can change the mind: religion and loyalty enthroned in the heart, may defy the malice of man.

Thus abandoned to his fate, and with a mind composed and resigned, Captain Roberts first set about pumping his vessel, by the assistance of the elder boy. Having pretty well gained on the water, day-light appeared, when he saw the full extent of his miserable situation. The unfeeling wretches, who had turned him adrift, had left him scarcely any thing to support life. On rummaging the vessel, he found only a few crumbs of bread, ten gallons of rum, a little rice, and some flour, with two gallons of water.

With much labour he patched up a kind of sail in three days' time, during which space himself and his two youthful companions fed on raw flour and rice, drinking nothing but rum. But the heat of the climate and the fatigues to which they were exposed, rendering this kind of food unwholesome, they made cakes of dough with the little water they had left; but this operation exhausting their stock, they soon felt the extremes of drought, which spirits could not assuage.

Providence now favoured them with a plentiful shower of rain, with which they quenched their thirst, and saved about a gallon over.

Small as their stock of provisions was, they husbanded it with so much care, that with the addition of a shark which they caught, it lasted them for three weeks. When famine began to stare them in the face, they had the good fortune to discover the Isle of St. Anthony; but before they could reach the landing place, darkness had set in, and they determined to wait in anxious expectation of the day. Thirst, however, was so pressing, that the elder boy solicited permission to go on shore for a little water in a small boat, and to return directly.

No sooner was he gone, than Captain Roberts, worn out with fatigue, was taken ill, and retiring to his cabin, insensibly dropped asleep. At midnight he waked, and running on deck, to his extreme distress, found the ship almost out of sight of land. Astonished and afflicted at this misfortune, he began to lose all hopes of recovering the shore without the assistance of his companion; and to aggravate his misery, the ship was making water very fast, and the anchor was out, which he had not strength to haul up.

The danger of sinking being most imminent, he applied himself to the pump, and in a few hours sucked it dry. His next labour was to heave the anchor on board, and in this too he succeeded beyond his first hopes. Parched with thirst, and without a drop of water, he now endeavoured to regain the island, and at last cast anchor in a sandy bay.

Same evening some negroes came to his assistance, bringing with them a very seasonable supply of water. This raised his drooping spirits; and by the help of these poor people, who had been engaged by the boy on shore, he attempted to steer the ship into the port of Paraghesi. In the night, the main-sail split, which so daunted the negroes, that they instantly took to their boat, leaving Mr. Roberts in a more forlorn situation than ever.

Next day, while he was exerting himself to steer the vessel to land, he heard the voices of some people in the hold, and found three of the negroes, who had been left dead-drunk by their companions, from applying themselves too freely to the rum, and were now just recovering their senses. These people giving themselves up for lost, when they discovered their situation, at first would render him no assistance; but on a little reflection, and finding they were near St. John's, they began to labour for their preservation. One of them pretended to know the harbour; but when he approached the shore, he was utterly at a loss, and insisted on running the vessel on the rocks.

In this dilemma, Captain Roberts threatened to dispatch the first person who should attempt this desperate deed, on which the pretended pilot leaped overboard and swam to land.... Soon after the captain hauled in so close to Punto de Sal, that he could almost leap on shore, and in this situation the other negroes left him.

That night several of the natives made their appearance on the rocks, and next morning

swam to the ship, and congratulated Captain Roberts on his arrival, and offered him any assistance in their power, if he would go on shore. Unfortunately he could not swim, and for the present was obliged to remain on board; but the natives made his situation more comfortable, by bringing him fish and other provisions.

The succeeding day the weather looked threatening, and Mr. Roberts was justly afraid of being driven out to sea. The negroes kindly interested themselves in his preservation, and after trying in vain to fasten a rope to the rocks, offered to swim with him and his boy to land. Unwilling, however, to quit the ship, while a hope remained of saving her, he resolved to persevere; but next day, in spite of all his efforts, the storm drove her on the rocks, which pierced her bottom. The water now rising rapidly, the affrighted negroes left him; but as soon as the storm abated, returned and swam off with the boy. The captain now consented to leave the vessel, when two of them taking him by the arms, bid him be of good courage, for St. Anthony would protect him. However, they had not proceeded half way, when a surge parted one of his assistants, and had not a third instantly supplied his place, this unhappy man must have been lost. At last he reached the land; and soon saw his vessel part asunder, while the natives employed themselves in swimming backwards and forwards to the wreck, to save what articles they could.

Thus was our author happily rescued from a boisterous sea, and the attentions of the na-

tives were exerted to dissipate the reflection on his still distressful situation. They made a fire to warm him and dry his clothes, and expressed their admiration at his fortitude and perseverance.

The governor too, hearing of his misfortune, sent the most humane offers of assistance; and he was now well supplied with milk and fruit. But with all the alleviations of humanity, not only the perils he had just escaped, but his present situation filled him with awe and apprehension. He was now fixed on a shelf of rocks, under the covert of others which impended over his head. These rose to an amazing height, and it was not without great danger that the friendly natives descended such frightful precipices to his assistance, which it was impossible for him to climb; and as he could not swim, as they did, to a landing place, his immediate prospects were those only of prolonged misery.

In this place Mr. Roberts and his boy had continued for several days, still visited by the natives, who exerted themselves with increasing benevolence to relieve him. Among those who now came off to him, was a man who, to his surprise, addressed him in English. On enquiry what could bring him here, he said his name was Franklin, that he was a native of Wales, and after having been some time detained by pirates, had found means to escape and to reach this island.

The conversation of Franklin gave Captain Roberts much consolation; and he indulged the hopes of having the only boat belonging to the

island sent round to take him off; but as it did not arrive at the expected time, he became impatient, and resolved to attempt to climb the rocks, by the assistance of the friendly natives.

With extreme difficulty he ascended half way up the first rock, some hundred feet, when looking down, his head grew giddy with the horrid view, and, had he not been supported, he must have been dashed to pieces, by falling to the bottom. At last he reached the first landing place. From thence he proceeded about three quarters of a mile in a narrow path, open towards the sea, and sometimes found it so contracted as barely to allow him footing. His guides, however, assisted him with poles over the most difficult places; but at last they came to an ascent almost perpendicular, when two of the negroes striking a crag, to try if it was fixed, a huge fragment tumbled over them, and from the noise it raised, Roberts expected that the cliffs above would instantly fall upon them, and involve them in undistinguished ruin.

When this alarm was over, they concerted measures for farther operations; and finding it impossible for Roberts to climb the remaining space, his guides descended with him, in an oblique direction, to the bottom, without any accident. The fatigue he had undergone threw him into a fever, which lasted near a month; but still he had the happiness to experience the unwearied assiduities of the natives; and on his recovery found the boat ready to receive him, and safely reached the harbour.

Unable to walk or support himself, he was fastened upon the governor's horse, and in that state conducted to his house. This gentleman, in a manner honourable to his feelings, sympathized with Captain Roberts's distresses, and after some time, he was invited to take up his residence with the son of a former governor, who received him with the pleasure of a friend. Meanwhile the natives continued their attentions, and daily supplied him with various presents. As soon as Roberts was able to walk abroad, he returned the visits of those kind people; and amused himself in joining their hunting parties. That the breed of wild goats may not be destroyed, no one is allowed to hunt without the governor's consent, and this is one of the principal privileges he enjoys.

With the mildest disposition and most benevolent intentions, the natives appeared to be the most ignorant and superstitious. They had a negro priest who officiated among them, but his learning and understanding were nearly on a level with those of his flock.

St. John's Island, where Captain Roberts landed, is situated in 15 deg. 25 min. north latitude, and is very high and rocky. It produces amazing quantities of salt-petre in several natural caverns, where it hangs like icicles, or forms a crust like hoar frost.

By the favour of the governor, Captain Roberts set about building a boat to carry him thence, and having saved several of the materials from the vessel which was wrecked, the business was carried on with spirit. The idea

of visiting his native land, inspired Roberts with resolution to persevere in this arduous undertaking, and his operations were well seconded by the friendship and attachment of the islanders. It is impossible to do adequate justice to their general conduct and zealous good services in favour of our countryman; and though shipwreck in such a situation, where he was cut off from all hopes of deliverance, except by his own endeavours, must have been painful enough; yet it appears, that he could not have been more fortunate than in falling into the hands of such a gentle race of men.

The boat being completed in the best manner that circumstances would allow, and supplied with an adequate stock of provisions, Roberts devoted a few days to make his thankful acknowledgments to the natives, who desired no other reward but his favourable report of them to his countrymen, and having taken his leave, he embarked with his boy, two negro mariners, who belonged to St. Nicholas, and three of these islanders; Franklin chusing to remain in his present situation.

The evening after they sailed, they came to St. Philip's, and landing next morning, were courteously received. Here they fell in with a person who had the title of Proanador of St. John's, and who wanted to go to that island. The boat being found inconvenient for a voyage of any length, this gentleman proposed to Captain Roberts to return with him to St. John's, and to carry with them some artificers, who

would soon equip his little vessel in a more commodious manner. This offer was very grateful, and as several other persons wished to visit that island, Captain Roberts accommodated them with a passage, for which he received an adequate recompence.

The same day that they weighed from St. Phillip's they reached St. John's, to the great satisfaction of all the passengers and crew, some of whom being unaccustomed to nautical expeditions, plumed themselves not a little on the voyage they had made.

The natives shewed our countrymen the same humane and friendly attention as before; and by the assistance of the carpenters they had brought from St. Philip's, the boat was much improved, and better adapted for any navigation.

Having carried back the artificers, Captain Roberts sailed to St. Jago, and continued trading for some time among the different islands, carrying provisions to Mayo, and loading back with salt; till at length, being at St. Nicholas, his boat was staved to pieces on the rocks, while himself and crew were on shore. The inhabitants, however, as at St. John's, gave him the most convincing proofs of their beneficence, and purchased the fragments of his boat for twelve dollars.

Once more reduced to the necessity of attempting some new expedient, or of remaining where he was, the prospects of our author began to brighten before he could come to any decisive resolution of his own. An English

vessel arrived, commanded by Captain Harfoot, who intended to trade among those islands for clothes, and then proceed to Barbadoes..... This officer finding Roberts likely to promote the objects of commerce he had in view, made overtures to him for entering into the scheme, a proposal which was gladly accepted.

They visited Bona Vista, Mayo, and St. Jago. In the harbour of Port Praya, in the latter island, they found an English ship from Guinea, freighted by the Portuguese merchants. She had lost the greatest part of her crew, and having still a voyage to Lisbon to perform, her captain was anxious to engage the services of Roberts; and the hope of finding his way to England much sooner than he could otherwise have done, prevailed on him to detach himself from Captain Harfoot, and to embrace the present offer.

Having embarked in this ship, they had scarcely left St. Jago, when the most dangerous leaks were discovered, and as the trade winds would not permit them to return to the Cape Verd Islands, they had no alternative but to bear away for Barbadoes, which island they reached on Chistmas day, 1724.

At this place the ship was completely repaired, and after a stay of three months in that island, they again directed their course to Lisbon, when Captain Roberts eagerly seized the first opportunity of obtaining a passage to London, which he reached in June, 1725, after an uniform series of distresses and disappointments, during a period of four years. Our

author gives a general description of the Cape Verd Islands, which might probably have contained some novelty at the period he wrote, but at this time it could afford little amusement to our readers.

Roberts appears to have been a man of fortitude and probity; but he is no farther known, than as he delineates himself in the unfortunate adventures from which we have compiled this account.

THE HONOURABLE

JOHN BYRON'S NARRATIVE

OF THE LOSS OF THE

WAGER MAN OF WAR,

ONE OF COMMODORE ANSON'S SQUADRON, AND OF THE SUBSEQUENT DISTRESSES SUFFERED BY HIMSELF AND HIS COMPANIONS, ON THE COAST OF PATAGONIA, AND AFTERWARDS, DURING A PERIOD OF MORE THAN FIVE YEARS.

A FATALITY in the events, and a kind of infatuation in the conduct, seem to have attended the celebrated expedition of Commodore Anson.

Ultimate success, indeed, withdrew the attention of the public from the causes which were so inimical to its commencement, and fatal to its progress; but it is impossible to review the whole at the present day, without indulging suspicions injurious to the planners of the voyage, though the purity of the conductors' views remains unsullied. Anson, his officers, and his crews, appear to have been the victims, either of treachery or incapacity.... Nothing can exculpate the ministry of that period, from the one or the other charge; history will perhaps be able to decide with cer-

tainty; we hold up the alternative to its contemplation.

With these general remarks, we introduce the valuable Narrative of Byron.

The Wager man of war, one of the ships attached to Commodore Anson's enterprise, had been an old Indiaman, and was deeply laden with all manner of stores, naval and military, crowded with bale goods, and encumbered with merchandize. Thus circumstanced, she sailed with difficulty; and her crew consisted of men dispirited by the prospects before them, and worn out with past fatigues. It is not then to be wondered, that Captain Kid, under whose command she sailed out of port, should in his last moments presage her ill success, though nothing material happened till after his death.

Captain Cheap succeeded to the command, who still, without any accident, kept company with the squadron, till we had almost gained the southernmost mouth of Straits le Maire; when, being the sternmost ship, we were, by the sudden shifting of the wind to the southward, and the turn of the tide, very near being wrecked upon the rocks of Staten Land; which, notwithstanding, having weathered, contrary to the expectation of the rest of the squadron, we endeavoured all in our power to make up our lost way, and regain our station. This we effected, and proceeded in our voyage, keeping company with the rest of the ships for some time; when, by a great roll of a hollow sea, we carried away our mizen-mast, all the chain-

plates to windward being broken. Soon after the boats were stove.

Captain Cheap, however, persisted in proceeding directly for the Island of Socoro, in the neighbourhood of Baldivia; the capture of which place could not be effected, without the junction of that ship which carried the ordnance and military stores.

The knowledge, therefore, of the great importance of giving so early and unexpected a blow to the Spaniards, determined the captain to make the shortest way to the point in view; and that rigid adherence to orders, from which he thought himself in no case at liberty to depart, begot in him a stubborn defiance of all difficulties, and even of imminent dangers.

We had for some time been sensible of our approach to the land, from no other tokens than those of weeds and birds, which are the usual indications of nearing the coast; but at length we had an imperfect view of an eminence, which we conjectured to be mountains of the Cordilleras. This, however, was not so distinctly seen, but that many conceived it to be the effect of imagination: but if the captain was persuaded of the nearness of our danger, it was now too late to avoid it; for at this time the straps of the forejeer blocks breaking, the fore-yard came down; and the greatest part of the men being disabled through fatigue and sickness, it was some time before it could be got up again. The few hands who were employed in this business, now plainly saw the land on the larboard beam, bearing north-west, upon which the ship was driving bodily. Or-

ders were then given immediately, by the captain, to sway the fore-yard up, and set the foresail; which done, we wore ship with her head to the southward, and endeavoured to crowd her off from the land; but the weather, from being exceedingly tempestuous, blowing now a perfect hurricane, and right in upon the shore, rendered our endeavours (for we were now only twelve hands fit for duty) entirely fruitless. The night came on, dreadful beyond description, in which, attempting to throw out our topsails to claw off the shore, they were immediately blown from the yards.

In the morning, about four o'clock, the ship struck. The shock we received upon this occasion, though very great, being not unlike a blow of a heavy sea, such as in the series of preceding storms, we had often experienced, was taken for the same; but we were soon undeceived by her striking again more violently than before, which laid her upon her beam-ends, the sea making a fair breach over her. Every person that now could stir was presently upon the quarter-deck; and many even of those were alert upon this occasion, that had not shewed their faces upon deck for above two months before. Several poor wretches, who were in the last stage of the scurvy, and who could not get out of their hammocks, were immediately drowned.

In this dreadful situation, she lay for some little time, every soul on board looking upon the present minute as his last; for there was nothing to be seen but breakers all around us. However, a mountainous sea hove her off from

thence; but she presently struck again, and broke her tiller. In this terrifying and critical juncture, to have observed all the various modes of horror operating according to the several characters and complexions amongst us, it was necessary that the observer himself should have been free from all impressions of danger. Instances there were, however, of behaviour so very remarkable, that they could not escape the notice of any one who was not entirely bereaved of his own senses; for some were in this condition to all intents and purposes; particularly one, in the ravings despair brought upon him, was seen stalking about the deck, flourishing a cutlass over his head, and calling himself king of the country, and striking every body he came near, till his companions, seeing no other security against his tyranny, knocked him down. Some, reduced before by long sickness and the scurvy, became on this occasion, as it were, petrified and bereaved of all sense, like inanimate logs, and were bandied to and fro by the jerks and rolls of the ship, without exerting any efforts to help themselves. So terrible was the scene of foaming breakers around us, that one of the bravest men we had, could not help expressing his dismay at it, saying, It was too shocking a sight to bear! and would have thrown himself off the rails of the quarter-deck into the sea, had he not been prevented; but at the same time, there were not wanting those who preserved a presence of mind truly heroic. The man at the helm, though both rudder and tiller were gone, kept his station; and being asked

by one of the officers, if the ship would steer or not, first took his time to make trial by the wheel, and then answered with as much respect and coolness as if the ship had been in the greatest safety; and immediately after applied himself with his usual serenity to his duty, persuaded, it did not become him to desert it as long as the ship kept together. Mr. Jones, mate, who now survives not only this wreck, but that of the Litchfield man of war upon the coast of Barbary, at the time when the ship was in the most imminent danger, not only shewed himself undaunted, but endeavoured to inspire the same resolution in the men, saying, "My friends, let us not be discouraged: did you never see a ship amongst breakers before? Let us endeavour to push her through them. Come, lend a hand: here is a sheet, and here is a brace: lay hold: I don't doubt but we may stick her near enough to the land to save our lives." This had so good an effect, that many, who before were half dead, seemed active again, and now went to work in earnest. This Mr. Jones did purely to keep up the spirits of the people as long as possible; for he often said afterwards, he thought there was not the least chance of a single man's being saved. We now run in between an opening of the breakers, steering by the sheets and braces, when providentially we stuck fast between two great rocks; that to windward sheltering us in some measure from the violence of the sea. We immediately cut away the main and foremast, but the ship kept beating in such a manner, that we imagined she could hold together but

a very little while. The day now broke, and the weather, that had been extremely thick, cleared away for a few moments, and gave us a glimpse of the land not far from us. We now thought of nothing but saving our lives. To get the boats out, as our masts were gone, was a work of some time; which when accomplished, many were ready to jump into the first, by which means they narrowly escaped perishing before they reached the shore. I now went to Captain Cheap, who had the misfortune to dislocate his shoulder by a fall the day before, as he was going forward to get the fore-yard swayed up, and asked him if he would not go on shore; but he told me, as he had done before, that he would be the last to leave the ship; and he ordered me to assist in getting the men out as soon as possible. I had been with him very often from the time the ship first struck, as he desired I would, to acquaint him with every thing that passed; and I particularly remarked, that he gave his orders, at that time, with as much coolness as ever he had done during the former part of the voyage.

The scene was now greatly changed; for many, who but a few minutes before, had shewn the strongest signs of despair, and were on their knees praying for mercy, imagining they were now not in that immediate danger, grew very riotous, broke open every chest and box that was at hand, stove in the heads of casks of brandy and wine, as they were borne up to the hatch-ways, and got so drunk, that some of them were drowned on board, and lay floating about the decks for some days after. Be-

fore I left the ship, I went down to my chest, which was at the bulk-head of the ward-room, in order to save some little matters, if possible; but whilst I was there, the ship thumped with such violence, and the water came in so fast, that I was forced to get upon the quarter-deck again, without saving a single rag but what was upon my back. The boatswain, and some of the people, would not leave the ship so long as there was any liquor to be got at; upon which Captain Cheap suffered himself to be helped out of his bed, put into the boat, and carried on shore.

It is natural to think, that to men thus upon the point of perishing by shipwreck, the getting to land was the highest attainment of their wishes: undoubtedly it was a desirable event; yet all things considered, our condition was but little mended by the change. Whichever way we looked, a scene of horror presented itself: on one side, the wreck (in which was all we had in the world to support and subsist us) together with a boisterous sea, presented us with the most dreary prospect; on the other, the land did not wear a much more favourable appearance: desolate and barren, without sign of culture, we could hope to receive little other benefit from it than the preservation it afforded us from the sea. It must be confessed, this was a great and merciful deliverance from immediate destruction; but then we had wet, cold, and hunger to struggle with, and no visible remedy against any of these evils. Exerting ourselves, however, though faint, benumbed, and almost helpless,

to find some wretched covert against the extreme inclemency of the weather, we discovered an Indian hut, at a small distance from the beach, within a wood, in which as many as possible, without distinction, crowded themselves, the night coming on exceedingly tempestuous and rainy. But here our situation was such, as to exclude all rest and refreshment by sleep from most of us; for besides that we pressed upon one another extremely, we were not without our alarms and apprehensions of being attacked by the Indians, from a discovery we made of some of their lances and other arms in out hut; and our uncertainty of their strength and disposition gave alarm to our imagination, and kept us in continual anxiety.

In this miserable hovel, one of our company, a lieutenant of invalids, died this night; and of those who, for want of room, took shelter under a great tree, which stood them in very little stead, two more perished by the severity of that cold and rainy night. In the morning, the calls of hunger, which had been hitherto suppressed by our attention to more immediate dangers and difficulties, were now become too importunate to be resisted. We had most of us fasted eight and forty hours, some more; it was time, therefore, to make enquiry what store of sustenance had been brought from the wreck by the providence of some, and what could be procured on the island by the industry of others: but the produce of the one amounted to no more than two or three pounds of biscuit-dust reserved in a bag; and all the suc-

cess of those who ventured abroad, the weather being still exceedingly bad, was to kill one seagull, and pick some wild celery. These, therefore, were immediately put into a pot, with the addition of a large quantity of water, and made into a kind of soup, of which each partook as far as it would go; but we had no sooner thrown this down, than we were seized with the most painful sickness at our stomachs, violent retchings, swoonings, and other symptoms of being poisoned. This was imputed to various causes, but in general to the herbs we made use of, in the nature and quality of which we fancied ourselves mistaken. But a little farther enquiry let us into the real occasion of it, which was no other than this. The biscuit-dust was the sweepings of the bread-room, but the bag in which they were put had been a tobacco bag; the contents of which not being entirely taken out, what remained, mixed with the biscuit-dust, and proved a strong emetic.

We were in all about a hundred and forty, who had got on shore; but some few remained still on board, detained either by drunkenness, or a view of pillaging the wreck, among which was the boatswain. These were visited by an officer in the yawl, who was to endeavour to prevail upon them to join the rest; but finding them in the greatest disorder, and disposed to mutiny, he was obliged to desist from his purpose, and return without them. Though we were very desirous, and our necessities required that we should take some survey of the land we were upon, yet being strongly prepossessed that the savages were retired but some

little distance from us, and waited to see us divided, our parties did not make this day any great excursions from the hut; but, as far as we went, we found it very morassy and unpromising. The spot which we occupied was a bay formed by hilly promontories; that to the north so exceeding steep, that in order to ascend it (for there was no going round, the bottom being washed by the sea) we were at the labour of cutting steps. This, which we called Mount Misery, was of use to us in taking some observations afterwards, when the weather would permit. The southern promontory was not so inaccessible. Beyond this, I, with some others, having reached another bay, found driven ashore some parts of the wreck, but no kind of provision; nor did we meet with any shellfish, which we were chiefly in search of. We therefore returned to the rest, and for that day made no other repast than what the wild celery afforded us. The ensuing night proved tempestuous; and the sea running very high, threatened those on board with immediate destruction, by the parting of the wreck. They were then as solicitous to get ashore, as they were before obstinate in refusing the assistance we sent them; and when they found the boat did not come to their relief the instant they expected it, without considering how impracticable a thing it was to send it them in such a sea, they fired one of the quarter-deck guns at the hut; the ball of which did but just pass over the covering of it, and was plainly heard by the captain and us who were within. Another attempt, therefore, was made to bring

these madmen to land; which, however, by the violence of the sea, and other impediments, occasioned by the mast that lay along-side, proved ineffectual. This unavoidable delay made the people on board outrageous. They fell to beating every thing to pieces that fell in the way, aud, carrying their intemperance to the greatest excess, broke open chests and cabins for plunder that could be of no use to them. So earnest were they in this wantonness of theft, that one man had evidently been murdered on account of some division of the spoil, or for the sake of the share that fell to him, having all the marks of a strangled corpse. One thing in this outrage they seemed particularly attentive to, which was to provide themselves with arms and ammunition, in order to support them in putting their mutinous designs in execution, and asserting their claim to a lawless exemption from the authority of their officers, which they pretended must cease with the loss of the ship. But of these arms, which we stood in great need of, they were soon bereaved upon coming ashore, by the resolution of Captain Cheap and Lieutenant Hamilton of the marines. Among these mutineers who had been left on board, as I observed before, was the boatswain; who, instead of exerting the authority he had over the rest to keep them within bounds as much as possible, was himself a ringleader in their riot; him, without respect to the figure he then made (for he was in laced clothes) Captain Cheap, by a blow well laid on with his cane, felled to the ground. It was scarce possible to refrain

from laughter at the whimsical appearance these fellows made, who, having rifled the chests of the officers' best suits, had put them on over their greasy trowsers and dirty checked shirts. They were soon stripped of their finery, as they had before been obliged to resign their arms.

The incessant rains, and exceeding cold weather in this climate, rendered it impossible for us to subsist long without shelter; and the hut being much too little to receive us all, it was necessary to fall upon some expedient, without delay, which might serve our purpose: accordingly the gunner, carpenter, and some more, turning the cutter keel upwards, and fixing it upon props, made no despicable habitation. Having thus established some sort of settlement, we had the more leisure to look about us, and to make our researches with greater accuracy than we had before, after such supplies as the most desolate coasts are seldom unfurnished with. Accordingly, we soon provided ourselves with some sea-fowl, and found limpets, muscles, and other shell-fish in tolerable abundance; but this rummaging of the shore was now becoming exceedingly irksome to those who had any sensibility, by the bodies of our drowned people thrown among the rocks, some of which were hideous spectacles, from the mangled condition they were in by the violent surf that drove in upon the coast. These horrors were overcome by the distresses of our people, who were even glad of the occasion of killing the gallinazo (the carrion crow of that country), while preying

on these carcases, in order to make a meal of them. But a provision by no means proportionable to the number of mouths to be fed, could by our utmost industry be acquired, from that part of the island we had hitherto traversed; therefore, till we were in a capacity for making more distant excursions, the wreck was to be applied to, as often as possible, for such supplies as could be got out of her. But as this was a very precarious fund, in its present situation, and at best could not last us long; considering too, that it was very uncertain how long we might be detained upon this island, the stores and provision we were so fortunate as to retrieve, were not only to be dealt out with the most frugal economy, but a sufficient quantity, if possible, laid by, to fit us out, whenever we could agree upon any method of transporting ourselves from this dreary spot. The difficulties we had to encounter, in these visits to the wreck, cannot be easily described; for no part of it being above water, except the quarter-deck, and part of the fore-castle, we were usually obliged to purchase such things as were within reach, by large hooks fastened to poles, in which business we were much incommoded by the dead bodies floating between decks.

In order to secure what we thus got, in a manner to answer the ends and purposes above-mentioned, Captain Cheap ordered a store-tent to be erected near his hut, as a repository, from which nothing was to be dealt out, but in the measure and proportion agreed upon by the officers; and though it was very hard upon us petty officers, who were fatigued with hunting

all day in quest of food, to defend this tent from invasion by night, no other means could be devised for this purpose, so effectual as the committing this charge to our care; and we were accordingly ordered to divide the task equally between us. Yet notwithstanding our utmost vigilance and care, frequent robberies were committed upon our trust, the tent being accessible in more than one place. And one night, when I had the watch, hearing a stir within, I came unawares upon the thief, and presenting a pistol to his breast, obliged him to submit to be tied up to a post, till I had an opportunity of securing him more effectually. Depredations continued to be made on our reserved stock, notwithstanding the great hazard attending such attempts; for our common safety made it necessary to punish them with the utmost rigour. This will not be wondered at, when it is known how little the allowance, which might consistently be dispensed from thence, was proportionable to our common exigencies; so that our daily and nightly task of roving after food, was not in the least relaxed thereby; and all put together, was so far from answering our necessities, that many at this time perished with hunger. A boy, when no other eatables could be found, having picked up the liver of one of the drowned men, (whose carcase had been torn to pieces, by the force with which the sea drove it among the rocks) was with much difficulty withheld from making a meal of it. The men were so assiduous in their research after the few things which drove from the wreck, that,

in order to have no sharers of their good fortune, they examined the shore no less by night than by day; so that many of those who were less alert, or not so fortunate as their neighbours, perished with hunger, or were driven to the last extremity. It must be observed, that on the 14th of May we were cast away, and it was not till the 25th of this month, that provision was served regularly from the store tent.

The land we were now settled upon was about ninety leagues to the northward of the western mouth of the Straits of Magellan, in the latitude of between forty-seven and forty-eight degrees south, from whence we could plainly see the Cordilleras; and by two lagoons on the north and south of us, stretching towards those mountains, we conjectured it was an island. But as yet we had no means of informing ourselves perfectly, whether it was an island or the main; for besides that the inland parts, at a little distance from us, seemed impracticable, from the exceeding great thickness of the wood, we had hitherto been in such confusion and want (each finding full employment for his time, in scraping together a wretched subsistence, and providing shelter against the cold and rain) that no party could be formed to go upon discoveries. The climate and season too were utterly unfavourable to adventures, and the coast, as far as our eye could stretch seaward, a scene of such dismal breakers, as would discourage the most daring from making attempts in small boats. Nor were we assisted in our enquiries, by any observa-

tion that could be made from that eminence we called Mount Misery, toward land, our prospect that way being intercepted by still higher hills and lofty woods; we had therefore no other expedient, by means of which to come at this knowledge, but by fitting out one of our ship's boats upon some discovery, to inform us of our situation. Our long-boat was still on board the wreck, therefore a number of hands were now dispatched to cut the gunwale of the ship, in order to get her out. Whilst we were employed in this business, there appeared three canoes of Indians paddling towards us; they had come round the point from the southern lagoons. It was some time before we could prevail upon them to lay aside their fears and approach us, which at length they were induced to do, by the signs of friendship we made them, and by shewing some bale-goods, which they accepted, and suffered themselves to be conducted to the captain, who made them likewise some presents. They were strangely affected with the novelty thereof, but chiefly when shewn the looking-glass, in which the beholder could not conceive it to be his own face that was represented, but that of some other behind it, which he therefore went round to the back of the glass to find out.

These people were of a small stature, very swarthy, having long, black, coarse hair, hanging over their faces. It was evident, from their great surprise, and every part of their behaviour, as well as their not having one thing in their possession which could be derived from white people, that they had never seen such

Their clothing was nothing but a bit of some beast's skin about their waists, and something woven from feathers over the shoulders; and as they uttered no word of any language we had ever heard, nor had any method of making themselves understood, we presumed they could have no intercourse with Europeans..... These savages, who, upon their departure, left us a few muscles, returned in two days, and surprised us by bringing three sheep. From whence they could procure these animals, in a part of the world so distant from any Spanish settlement, cut off from all communication with the Spaniards, by an inaccessible coast and unproductive country, is difficult to conceive. Certain it is, that we saw no such creatures, nor ever heard of any such, from the Straits of Magellan till we got into the neighbourhood of Chiloe; it must be by some strange accident that these creatures came into their possession; but what that was, we could never learn from them. At this interview we bartered with them for a dog or two, which we roasted and eat. In a few days after, they made us another visit, and, bringing their wives with them, took up their abode with us for some days, then again left us.

Whenever the weather permitted, which was now grown something drier, but exceeding cold, we employed ourselves about the wreck; from which we had at sundry times recovered several articles of provision; these were deposited in the store tent. Ill-humour and discontent, from the difficulties we laboured under in procuring subsistence, and the little prospect

there was of any amendment in our condition, was now breaking out apace. In some it shewed itself by a separation of settlement and habitation; in others, by a resolution of leaving the captain entirely, and making a wild journey by themselves, without determining upon any plan whatever. For my own part, seeing it was the fashion, and liking none of their parties, I built a little hut just big enough for myself and a poor Indian dog I found in the woods, who could shift for himself, along shore at low water, by getting limpets. This creature grew so fond of me and faithful, that he would suffer nobody to come near the hut without biting them. Besides those seceders I mentioned, some laid a scheme of deserting us entirely; these were in number ten, the greatest part of them a most desperate and abandoned crew, who, to strike a notable stroke before they went off, placed half a barrel of gunpowder close to the captain's hut, laid a train to it, and were just preparing to perpetrate their wicked design of blowing up their commander, when they were with difficulty dissuaded from it, by one who had some bowels and remorse of conscience left in him. These wretches, after rambling some time in the woods, and finding it impracticable to get off, for they were then convinced that we were not upon the main, as they had imagined when they first left us, but upon an island within four or five leagues of it, returned and settled about a league from us; however, they were still determined, as soon as they could procure craft fit for their purpose, to get to the main. But,

before they could effect this, we found means to prevail upon the armourer and one of the carpenter's crew, two very useful men to us, who had imprudently joined them, to come over again to their duty. The rest (one or two excepted) having built a punt, and converted the hull of one of the ship's masts into a canoe, went away up one of the lagoons, and never were heard of more.

These, being a desperate and factious set, did not distress us much by their departure, but rather added to our security.

We now sent frequent parties up the lagoons, who frequently succeeded in getting some sea-fowl for us. The Indians appearing in the offing, we put off our yawl, in order to frustrate any design they might have of going up the lagoon towards the deserters, who would have availed themselves of some of their canoes to have got upon the main.

Having conducted them in, we found that their intention was to settle among us, for they had brought their wives and children with them, in all about fifty persons, who immediately set about building themselves wigwams, and seemed much reconciled to our company; and, could we have entertained them as we ought, they would have been of great assistance to us, who were extremely put to it, in order to procure food, being a hundred in number. But the men, now subject to little or no controul, endeavoured to seduce their wives, which gave the Indians such offence, that in a short time they found means to depart, taking every thing along with them; and we, being

sensible of the cause, never expected to see them return again.

The carpenter having made some progress in his work upon the long boat, in which he was enabled to proceed tolerably by the tools and other articles of his business retrieved from the wreck, the men began to think of the course they should take to get home; or rather, having borrowed Sir John Narborough's Voyage of Captain Cheap, by the application of Mr. Bulkely, which book he saw me reading one day in my tent, they immediately, upon perusing it, concluded upon making their voyage home by the Straits of Magellan. This plan was proposed to the captain, who by no means approved of it, his design being to go northwards, with a view of seizing a ship of the enemy's, by which means he might join the commodore: at present, therefore, here it rested. But the men were in high spirits, from the prospect they had of getting off in the long boat, overlooking all the difficulties and hazards of a voyage almost impracticable, and caressing the carpenter, who indeed was an excellent workman, and deserved all the encouragement they could give him. The Indians having left us, and the weather continuing tempestuous and rainy, the distresses of the people, for want of food, became insupportable. Our number, which was at first a hundred and forty-five, was now reduced to a hundred, and chiefly by famine, which put the rest upon all shifts and devices to support themselves. One day, when I was at home in my hut, with my Indian dog, a party came to my

door, and told me their necessities were such, that they must eat the creature or starve.... Though their plea was urgent, I could not help using some arguments to endeavour to dissuade them from killing him, as his faithful services and fondness deserved it at my hands; but, without weighing any arguments, they took him away by force, and killed him; upon which, thinking that I had at least as good a right to share as the rest, I sat down with them and partook of their repast. Three weeks after that, I was glad to make a meal of his paws and skin, which, upon recollecting the spot where they had killed him, I found thrown aside and rotten. The pressing calls of hunger drove our men to their wits' end, and put them upon a variety of devices to satisfy it.... Among the ingenious this way, one Phips, a boatswain's mate, having got a water puncheon, scuttled it; then lashing two logs, one on each side, set out in quest of adventures in this extraordinary and original piece of embarkation. By this means, he would frequently, when all the rest were starving, provide himself with wild fowl; and it must be very bad weather indeed, which could deter him from putting out to sea when his occasions required. Sometimes he would venture far out in the offing, and be absent the whole day: at last it was his misfortune, at a great distance from shore, to be overset by a heavy sea: but being near a rock, though no swimmer, he managed so as to scramble to it, and with great difficulty, ascended it: there he remained two days with very little hopes of any relief, for he

was too far off to be seen from the shore; but fortunately a boat, having put off and gone in quest of wild-fowl that way, discovered him making such signals as he was able, and brought him back to the island. But this accident did not so discourage him, but that soon after, having procured an ox's hide, used on board for sifting powder, and called a gunner's hide, by the assistance of some hoops, he formed something like a canoe, in which he made several successful voyages. When the weather would permit us, we seldom failed of getting some wild fowl, though never in any plenty, by putting off with our boats; but this most inhospitable climate is not only deprived of the sun for the most part, by a thick rainy atmosphere, but is also visited by almost incessant tempests.

It must be confessed, we reaped some benefit from these hard gales and overgrown seas, which drove several things ashore; but there was no dependance on such accidental relief; and we were always alert to avail ourselves of every interval of fair weather, though so little to be depended on, that we were often unexpectedly, and to our peril, overtaken by a sudden change. In one of our excursions, I, with two more, in a wretched punt of our own making, had no sooner landed at our station upon a high rock, than the punt was driven [illegible] very a sudden squall; and had not one of [illegible] upon, we at the risk of his life, jumped into [illegible] bught with swam on board her, we must, in a[illegible]e the barge ty, have perished, for we were m[illegible]ough to con- leagues from the island at the t[illegible] of the people,

the birds we generally shot was the painted goose, whose plumage is variegated with the most lively colours; and a bird much larger than a goose, which we called a race-horse, from the velocity with which it moved upon the face of the water, in a sort of half flying, half running motion. But we were not so successful in our endeavours by land; for, though we sometimes got pretty far into the woods, we met with very few birds in all our walks. We never saw but three woodcocks, two of which were killed by Mr. Hamilton, and one by myself. These, with some humming birds, and a large kind of robin-red-breast, were the only feathered inhabitants of this island, excepting a small bird, with two very long feathers in his tail, which was generally seen amongst the rocks, and was so tame that I have had them rest upon my shoulders whilst I have been gathering shell-fish. Indeed, we were visited by many birds of prey, some very large; but these only occasionally, and, as we imagined, allured by some dead whale in the neighbourhood, which was once seen. However, if we were so fortunate as to kill one of them, we thought ourselves very well off. In one of my walks, seeing a bird of this latter kind upon an eminence, I endeavoured to come upon it unperceived with my gun, by means of the at last which lay at the back of that eminence; from she I had proceeded so far in the woods being near I was in a line with it, I heard a naged so as se by me, which made me think difficulty, aso retire as soon as possible: the days with very gloomy I could see nothing:

but as I retired, this noise followed me close till I had got out of them. Some of our men did assure me, that they had seen a very large beast in the woods; but their description of it was too imperfect to be relied upon. The wood here is chiefly of the aromatic kind; the iron wood, a wood of a very deep red hue, and another of an exceeding bright yellow. All the low spots are very swampy; but what we thought strange, upon the summits of the highest hills were found beds of shells, a foot or two thick.

The long-boat being nearly finished, some of our company were selected to go out in the barge, in order to reconnoitre the coast to the southward, which might assist us in the navigation we were going upon. This party consisted of Mr. Bulkely, Mr. Jones, the purser, myself, and ten men. The first night we put into a good harbour, a few leagues to the southward of Wager's Island; where finding a large bitch big with puppies, we regaled upon them. In this expedition we had our usual bad weather, and breaking seas, which were grown to such a height the third day, that we were obliged, through distress, to push in at the first inlet we saw at hand. This we had no sooner entered, than we were presented with a view of a fine bay, in which, having secured the barge, we went ashore; but the weather being very rainy, and finding nothing to subsist upon, we pitched a bell tent, which we had brought with us, in the wood opposite to where the barge lay. As this tent was not large enough to contain us all, I proposed to four of the people,

to go to the end of the bay, about two miles distant from the bell tent, to occupy the skeleton of an old Indian wigwam, which I had discovered in a walk that way, upon our first landing. This we covered to windward with sea-weed; and lighting a fire, laid ourselves down, in hopes of finding a remedy for our hunger in sleep; but we had not long composed ourselves, before one of our company was disturbed by the blowing of some animal at his face, and, upon opening his eyes, was not a little astonished to see, by the glimmering of the fire, a large beast standing over him. He had presence of mind enough to snatch a brand from the fire, which was now very low, and thrust it at the nose of the animal, who thereupon made off: this done, the man awoke us, and related, with horror in his countenance, the narrow escape he had of being devoured. But though we were under no small apprehensions of another visit from this animal, yet our fatigue and heaviness were greater than our fears; and we, once more, composed ourselves to rest, and slept the remainder of the night without any farther disturbance. In the morning, we were not a little anxious to know how our companions had fared; and this anxiety was increased, upon tracing the footsteps of the beast in the sand, in a direction towards the bell tent. The impression was deep and plain, of a large round foot, well furnished with claws. Upon our acquainting the people in the tent with the circumstance of our story, we found that they too had been visited by the same unwelcome guest, which they had driven

away by much the same expedient. We now returned from this cruise, with a strong gale, to Wager's Island; having found it impracticable to make farther discoveries in the barge, on so dangerous a coast, and in such heavy seas. Here we soon discovered, by the quarters of dogs hanging up, that the Indians had brought a fresh supply to our market. Upon enquiry, we found that there had been six canoes of them, who, among other methods of taking fish, had taught their dogs to drive the fish into a corner of some pond, or lake, from whence they were easily taken out by the skill and address of the savages.

During our absence on this expedition, the cabals, in opposition to the captain, had been carried to a greater pitch than ever; and now they wished to negociate, not to obey.

The determination of the majority was to go in the long-boat to the southward, by the Straits of Magellan, and when they found that they could not alter his determination, they abandoned him and the few who adhered to his fortune; taking with them almost every article of subsistence and stores.

The captain and his adherents had now no other alternative than to equip the barge and yawl in the best manner they could, to prosecute his original plan; and a few deserters having been brought over to his interest, the number which remained with him amounted to twenty.

In the height of our distresses, when hunger, which seems to include and absorb all others, was most prevailing, we were cheered with the

appearance, once more, of the friendly Indians; but as we had little left to barter with them, their stay was but of short duration.

A fine day, so unusual in this climate, intervening, we instantly took the advantage of it, and visited the last remains of the wreck, when we were fortunate enough to find three casks of beef, which we brought on shore. This providential supply revived our spirits, and recruited our almost exhausted strength. All participated in this relief, and soon found the good effects of it.

We now began to grow extremely impatient to leave the island, as the days were nearly at their longest, and about midsummer, in these parts; but as to the weather, there seems to be little difference of seasons.

Accordingly, on the 15th of December, the day being tolerable, we told Captain Cheap, we thought it a fine opportunity to run across the bay.

But he first desired two or three of us to accompany him to our place of observation, the top of Mount Misery; when, looking through his perspective, he observed to us, that the sea ran very high without.

This, however, had no weight with the people, who were desirous, at all events, to be gone. I should here observe, that Captain Cheap's plan was, if possible, to get to the island of Chiloe; and if we found any vessel there, to board her immediately, and cut her out. This he certainly might have done with ease, had it been his good fortune to get round with the boats.

We now launched both boats, and got every thing on board of them as quick as possible.... Captain Cheap, the surgeon, and myself, were in the barge, with nine men; and Lieutenant Hamilton and Mr. Campbell in the yawl, with six. I steered the barge, and Mr. Campbell the yawl. But we had not been two hours at sea before the wind shifted more to the westward, and began to blow very hard, and the sea ran extremely high; so that we could no longer keep our head towards the cape or headland we had designed for. This cape we had had a view of in one of the intervals of fair weather, during our abode on the island, from Mount Misery; and it seemed to be distant between twenty and thirty leagues from us.... We were now obliged to bear away right before the wind. Though the yawl was not far from us, we could see nothing of her, except now and then upon the top of a mountainous sea. In both the boats, the men were obliged to sit as close as possible, to receive the seas on their backs, to prevent their filling us, which was what we every moment expected. We were obliged to throw every thing overboard to lighten the boats, all our beef, and even the grapnel, to prevent sinking. Night was coming on, and we were running on a lee-shore fast, where the sea broke in a frightful manner.... Not one amongst us imagined it possible for boats to live in such a sea. In this situation, as we neared the shore, expecting to be beat to pieces by the first breaker, we perceived a small opening between the rocks, which we stood for, and found a very narrow passage

between them, which brought us into a harbour for the boats, as calm and smooth as a mill-pond. The yawl had got in before us, and our joy was great at meeting again after so unexpected a deliverance. Here we secured the boats, and ascended a rock. It rained excessively hard all the first part of the night, and was extremely cold; and though we had not a dry thread about us, and no wood could be found for firing, we were obliged to pass the night in that uncomfortable situation, without any covering, shivering in our wet clothes. The frost coming on in the morning, it was impossible for any of us to get a moment's sleep; and having flung overboard our provision the day before, there being no prospect of finding any thing to eat on this coast, in the morning we pulled out of the cove, but found so great a sea without, that we could make but little of it. After tugging all day, towards night we put in among some small islands, landed upon one of them, and found it a mere swamp. As the weather was the same, we passed this night much as we had done the preceding; sea-tangle was all we could get to eat at first, but the next day we had better luck; the surgeon got a goose, and we found materials for a good fire. We were confined here three or four days, the weather all that time proving so bad that we could not put out. As soon as it grew moderate, we left this place, and shaped our course to the northward; and perceiving a large opening between very high land and a low point, we steered for it; and when got that length, found a large bay,

down which we rowed, flattering ourselves there might be a passage that way; but towards night we came to the bottom of the bay, and finding no outlet, we were obliged to return the same way we came, having found nothing the whole day to alleviate our hunger.

Next night we put into a little cove, which, from the great quantity of red-wood found there, we called Red-wood cove. Leaving this place in the morning, we had the wind southerly, blowing fresh, by which we made much way that day to the northward. Towards evening we were in with a pretty large island.... Putting ashore on it, we found it clothed with the finest trees we had ever seen, their stems running up to a prodigious height, without knot or branch, and as straight as cedars: the leaf of these trees resembled the myrtle leaf, only somewhat larger. I have seen trees larger than these, in circumference, on the coast of Guinea, and there only; but for length of stem, which gradually tapered, I have no where met with any to compare with them. The wood was of a hard substance, and if not too heavy, would have made good masts, the dimension of some of these trees being equal to a main-mast of a first-rate man of war. The shore was covered with drift wood of a very large size, most of it cedar, which makes a good fire; but is so subject to snap and fly, that when we waked in the morning, after a sound sleep, we found our clothes singed in many places with the sparks, and covered with splinters.

The next morning being calm, we rowed out; but as soon as clear of the island, we

found a great swell from the westward; we rowed to the bottom of a very large bay, which was to the northward of us, the land very low, and we were in hopes of finding some inlet through, but did not; so kept along shore to the westward. This part, which I take to be above fifty leagues from Wager's Island, is the very bottom of the large bay it lies in. Here was the only passage to be found, which (if we could by any means have got information of it) would have saved us much fruitless labour. Of this passage I shall have occasion to say more hereafter.

Having, at this time, an off-shore wind, we kept the land close on board, till we came to a head land: it was near night before we got ahead of the breast-land, and opening it, discovered a very large bay to the northward, and another head-land to the westward, at a great distance. We endeavoured to cut short our passage to it by crossing, which is very seldom to be effected in these overgrown seas by boats, and this we experienced now; for the wind springing up, and beginning to blow fresh, we were obliged to put back towards the first head-land, into a small cove, just big enough to shelter the two boats.

Here an accident happened that alarmed us much. After securing our boats, we climbed up a rock scarcely large enough to contain our numbers: having nothing to eat, we betook ourselves to our usual receipt for hunger, which was going to sleep. We accordingly made a fire, and stowed ourselves round it as well as we could; but two of our men, being

incommoded for want of room, went a little way from us, into a small nook, over which a great cliff hung, and served them for a canopy. In the middle of the night, we were awakened with a terrible rumbling, which we apprehended to be nothing less than the shock of an earthquake, which we had before experienced in these parts; and this conjecture we had reason to think not ill founded, upon hearing hollow groans and cries, as of men half swallowed up. We immediately got up, and ran to the place from whence the cries came, and then we were put out of all doubt as to the opinion we had formed of this accident; for here we found the two men almost buried under loose stones and earth: but, upon a little further enquiry, we were undeceived as to the cause we had imputed this noise to, which we found to be occasioned by the sudden giving way of the impending cliff, which fell a little beyond our people, carrying trees and rocks with it, and loose earth; the latter of which fell in part on our men, whom we, with some pains, rescued from their uneasy situation, from which they escaped with some bruises.

The next morning we got out early, and the wind being westerly, rowed the whole day for the head-land we had seen the night before; but when we had got that length, could find no harbour, but were obliged to go into a sandy bay, and lay the whole night upon our oars; and a most dreadful one it proved, blowing and raining very hard. Here we were so pinched with hunger, that we eat the shoes off our feet, which consisted of raw seal-skin. In the

morning we got out of the bay; but the incessant foul weather had overcome us, and we began to be indifferent as to what befel us; and the boats, in the night, making into a bay, we nearly lost the yawl, a breaker having filled her, and driven her ashore upon the beach.

This, by some of our accounts, was Christmas-day; but our accounts had so often been interrupted by our distresses, that there was no depending upon them. Upon seeing the yawl in this imminent danger, the barge stood off and went into another bay to the northward of it, where it was smoother lying; but there was no possibility of getting on shore. In the night the yawl joined us again.

The next day was so bad, that we despaired reaching the head-land, so rowed down the bay in hopes of getting some seals, as that animal had been seen the day before, but met with no success; so returned to the same bay we had been in the night before, where the surf having abated somewhat, we went ashore and picked up a few shell-fish. In the morning, we got on board early, and ran along shore to the westward for about three leagues, in order to get round a cape, which was the westernmost land we could see. It blew very hard, and there ran such a sea, that we heartily wished ourselves back again, and accordingly made the best of our way for that bay, which we had left in the morning; but before we could reach it, night came on, and we passed a most dismal one, lying upon our oars.

The weather continuing very bad, we put in for the shore in the morning, where we found

nothing but tangle and sea-weed. We now passed some days roving about for provisions, as the weather was too bad to make another attempt to get round the cape as yet. We found some fine lagoons towards the head of the bay, and in them killed some seals, and got a good quantity of shell-fish, which was a great relief to us. We now made a second attempt to double the cape; but when we got the length of it, and passed the first head-land, for it consists of three, of an equal height, we got into a sea that was horrid; for it ran all in heaps like the Race of Portland, but much worse. We were happy to put back to the old place, with little hopes of ever getting round this cape.

Next day, the weather proving very bad, all hands went ashore to procure some sustenance, except two in each boat, which were left as boat-keepers: this office we took by turns, and it was now my lot to be upon this duty with another man. The yawl lay within us at a grapnel; in the night it blew very hard, and a great sea tumbled in upon the shore; but being extremely fatigued, we in the boats went to sleep: notwithstanding, however, I was at last awakened by the uncommon motion of the boat, and the roaring of the breakers every where about us. At the same time I heard a shrieking, like to that of persons in distress. I looked out, and saw the yawl canted bottom upwards by a sea, and soon afterwards it disappeared. One of our men, whose name was William Rose, a quarter-master, was drowned; the other was thrown ashore by the surf, with

his head buried in the sand, but by the immediate assistance of the people on shore, was saved. As for us in the barge, we expected the same fate every moment; for the sea broke a long way without us. However, we got her head to it, and hove up our grapnel, or I should rather say kellick, which we had made to serve in the room of our grapnel, thrown overboard some time before, to lighten the boat. By this means we used our utmost efforts to pull her without the breakers some way, and then let go our kellick again. Here we lay all the next day in a great sea, not knowing what would be our fate. To add to our mortification, we could see our companions in tolerable plight ashore eating seal, while we were starving with hunger and cold. For this month past, we had not known what it was to have a dry thread about us.

The next day being somewhat more moderate, we ventured in with the barge as near as we could, in safety, to the shore, and our companions threw us some seal's liver; which, having eat greedily, we were seized with excessive sickness, which affected us so much that our skin peeled off from head to foot.

Whilst the people were on shore here, Mr. Hamilton met with a large seal, or sea-lion, and fired a brace of balls into him, upon which the animal turned upon him, open-mouthed; presently fixing his bayonet, he thrust it down its throat, with a good part of the barrel of the gun, which the creature bit in two, seemingly with as much ease as if it had been a twig. Notwithstanding the wounds it received, it

eluded all farther efforts to kill it, and got clear off.

I call this animal a large seal, or sea-lion, because it resembles a seal in many particulars; but then it exceeds it so much in size, as to be sufficiently determined by that distinction only to be of another species. Mr. Walter, in Lord Anson's voyage, has given a particular description of those which are seen about Juan Fernandez; but they have in other climates different appearances, as well as different qualities, as we had occasion to observe in this and a late voyage I made. However, as so much already has been said of the sea-lion, I shall only mention two peculiarities; the one relative to its appearance, and the other to its properties of action, which distinguish it from those described by him. Those I saw were without that snout, or trunk, hanging below the end of the upper jaw; but then the males were furnished with a large shaggy mane, which gave them a most formidable appearance. And, whereas, he says, those he saw were unwieldy, and easily destroyed, we found some, on the contrary, that lay at a mile's distance from the water, which came down upon us, when disturbed, with such impetuosity, that it was as much as we could do to get out of their way; and, when attacked, would turn upon us with great agility.

Having lost the yawl, and being too many for the barge to carry off, we were compelled to leave four of our men behind. They were all marines, who seemed to have no great objection to the determination made with regard

to them, so exceedingly disheartened and worn out were they with the distresses and dangers they had already gone through. And, indeed, I believe it would have been a matter of indifference to the greatest part of the rest, whether they should embark or take their chance. The captain distributed to these poor fellows arms and ammunition, and some other necessaries. When we parted, they stood upon the beach, giving us three cheers, and called out, God bless the King. We saw them a little after setting out upon their forlorn hope, and helping one another over a hideous tract of rocks; but considering the difficulties attending this only way of travelling left them, for the woods are impracticable, from their thickness, and the deep swamps to be met every where in them; considering too, that the coast here is rendered so inhospitable, by the heavy seas that are constantly tumbling upon it, as not to afford even a little shell-fish, it is probable that all met with a miserable end.

We rowed along shore to the westward, in order to make one more attempt to double the cape: when abreast of the first head-land, there ran such a sea, that we expected every instant the boat would go down. But as the preservation of life had now, in a great measure, lost its actuating principle upon us, we still kept pushing through it, till we opened a bay to the northward. In all my life I never saw so dreadful a sea as drove in here; it began to break at more than half a mile from the shore. Perceiving now that it was impossible for any boat to get round, the men lay upon their oars

till the boat was very near the breakers, the mountainous swell that then ran heaving her in at a great rate. I thought it was their intention to put an end to their lives and misery at once; but nobody spoke for some time. At last, Captain Cheap told them, they must either perish immediately, or pull stoutly for it, to get it off the shore, but they might do as they pleased. They chose, however, to exert themselves a little, and, after infinite difficulty, got round the head-land again, giving up all thoughts of making any farther attempts to double the cape. It was night before we could get back to the bay, where we were compelled to leave four of our men, in order to save, if possible, the remainder; for we must all have certainly perished, if more than sixteen had been crowded into so small a boat. This bay we named the Marine Bay. When we had returned to this bay, we found the surf ran so high, that we were obliged to lay upon our oars all night; and it was now resolved to go back to Wager's Island, there to linger out a miserable life, as we had not the least prospect of returning home.

But before we set out, in consequence of this resolution, it was necessary, if possible, to get some little stock of seal to support us in a passage, upon which, wherever we might put in, we were not likely to meet with any supply. Accordingly, it was determined to go up that lagoon in which we had before got some seal, to provide ourselves with some more; but we did not leave the bay till we had made some search after the unhappy marines we had left

on shore. Could we have found them, we had now agreed to take them on board again, though it would have been the certain destruction of us all; this, at another time, would have been mere madness; but we were now resigned to our fate, which we none of us thought far off; however, there was nothing to be seen of them, and no traces but a musket on the beach.

Upon returning up the lagoon, we were so fortunate as to kill some seal, which we boiled, and laid in the boat for sea-stock. While we were ranging along the sea-shore in detached parties, in quest of this and whatever other eatables might come in our way, our surgeon, who was then by himself, discovered a pretty large hole, which seemed to lead to some den, or repository, within the rock. It was not so rude or natural, but that there were some signs of its having been cleared, and made more accessible by industry. The surgeon for some time hesitated whether he should venture in, from his uncertainty as to the reception he might meet with from any inhabitant; but his curiosity getting the better of his fears, he determined to go in; which he did upon his hands and knees, as the passage was too low for him to enter otherwise. After having proceeded a considerable way thus, he arrived at a spacious chamber; but whether hollowed out by hands or natural, he could not be positive. The light into this chamber was conveyed through a hole at the top; in the midst was a kind of bier, made of sticks laid crossways, supported by props of about five feet in height. Upon this bier five or six bodies were extend-

ed; which, in appearance, had been deposited there a long time; but had suffered no decay nor diminution. They were without covering; and the flesh of their bodies was become perfectly dry and hard; which, whether done by any art, or secret, the savages may be possessed of, or occasioned by any drying virtue in the air of the cave, could not be guessed. Indeed the surgeon finding nothing there to eat, which was the chief inducement for his creeping into this hole, did not amuse himself with long disquisitions, or make that accurate examination which he would have done at another time; but crawling out as he came in, he went and told the first he met of what he had seen. Some had the curiosity to go in likewise. I had forgot to mention, that there was another range of bodies deposited in the same manner, upon another platform under the bier. Probably this was the burial place of their great men, called caciques; but from whence they could be brought we were utterly at a loss to conceive, there being no traces of any Indian settlement hereabout. We had seen no savage since we left the island, or observed any marks in the coves or bays to the northward, where we had touched, such as of fire-places, or old wigwams, which they never fail of leaving behind them; and it is very probable, from the violent seas that are always beating upon this coast, its deformed aspect, and the very swampy soil that every where borders upon it, that it is little frequented.

We now crossed the first bay for the headland we left on Christmas-day, much dejected;

for under our former sufferings, we were in some measure supported with the hopes that, as we advanced, however little, they were so much nearer their termination; but now our prospect was dismal and dispiriting indeed, as we had the same difficulties and dangers to encounter, not only without any flattering views to lessen them, but under the aggravating circumstances of their leading to an inevitable and miserable death; for we could not possibly conceive that the fate of starving could be avoided, by any human means, upon that desolate island we were returning to. The shell-fish, which was the only subsistence that island had hitherto afforded in any measure, was exhausted; and the Indians had shewn themselves so little affected by the common incitements of compassion, that we had no hopes to build upon impressions of that sort in them. They had already refused to barter their dogs with us, for want of a valuable commodity on our side; so that it is wonderful we did not give ourselves up to despondency, and lay aside all farther attempts; but we were supported by that invisible power, who can make the most untoward circumstances subservient to his gracious purposes.

At this time, our usual bad weather attended us; the night too set in long before we could reach the cove we before had taken shelter in, so that we were obliged to keep the boat's head to the sea all night, the sea every where astern of us running over hideous breakers. In the morning, we designed standing over for that island in which we had observed those straights

and lofty trees before mentioned, and which Captain Cheap named Montrose Island; but as soon as we opened the head-land to the westward of us, a sudden squall took the boat, and very near overset her. We were instantly full of water; but by bailing with our hats and hands, or any thing that would hold water, we with difficulty freed her. Under this alarming circumstance, we found it advisable to return back, and put into the cove, which the night before we were prevented getting into. We were detained here two or three days, by exceeding bad weather; so that had we not fortunately provided ourselves with some seal, we must have starved, for this place afforded us nothing.

At length we reached Montrose Island. This is by much the best and pleasantest spot we had seen in this part of the world; though it has nothing on it eatable but some berries, which resemble gooseberries in flavour: they are of a black hue, and grow in a swampy ground, and the bush or tree, that bears them, is much taller than that of our gooseberries. We remained here some time, living upon these berries, and the remainder of our seal, which was now quite rotten. Our two or three first attempts to put out from this island were without success, the tempestuous weather obliged us to put back again. One of our people was much inclined to remain here, thinking it at least as good a place as Wager's Island to end his days upon; but he was obliged by the rest to go off with them. We had not been long

out before it began to blow a storm of wind; and the mist came on so thick, that we could not see the land, and were at a loss which way to steer; but we heard the sea, which ran exceedingly high, breaking near us; upon which we immediately hauled aft the sheet, and hardly weathered the breakers by the boat's length. At the same time we shipped a sea that nearly filled us: it struck us with that violence as to throw me, and one or two more, down into the bottom of the boat, where we were half drowned before we could get up again. This was one of the most extraordinary escapes we had in the course of this expedition; for Captain Cheap and every one else had entirely given themselves up for lost. However, it pleased God that we got that evening into Red-wood Cove, where the weather continued so bad, all night, we could keep no fire in to dry ourselves with; but there being no other alternative for us, but to stay here and starve, or put to sea again, we chose the latter, and put out in the morning again, though the weather was very little mended. In three days after, we arrived at our old station, Wager's Island; but in such a miserable plight, that though we thought our condition upon setting out would not admit of any additional circumstance of misery, yet it was to be envied in comparison of what we now suffered, so worn and reduced were we by fatigue and hunger, having eat nothing for some days but sea-weed and tangle. Upon this expedition we had been out, by our own account, just two months; in which we had

rounded, backwards and forwards, the great bay formed to the northward by that high land we had observed from Mount Misery.

The first thing we did, upon our arrival, was to secure the barge, as this was our sole dependence for any relief that might offer by sea; which done, we repaired to our huts, which formed a village or street, consisting of several irregular habitations; some of which being covered by a kind of brush-wood thatch, afforded tolerable shelter against the inclemency of the weather. Among these, there was one which we observed to be nailed up.... We broke it open, and found some iron-work, picked out with much pains, from those pieces of the wreck which were driven ashore. We concluded from hence, that the Indians, who had been here in our absence, were not of that tribe with which we had some commerce before, who seemed to set no value upon iron, but from some other quarters; and must have had communication with the Spaniards, from whom they had learned the value and use of that commodity. Thieving from strangers is a commendable talent among savages in general, and bespeaks an address which they much admire; though the strictest honesty, with regard to the property of each other, is observed among them. There is no doubt but they ransacked all our houses; but the men had taken care, before they went off in the long-boat, to strip them of their most valuable furniture; that is, the bales of cloth used for lining, which they converted into trowsers and watch-coats.

At a period when despair was ready to overwhelm us, and a new and unexpected prospect opened to our view, a few days after our return, there came a party of Indians to the island, in two canoes, who were not a little surprised to find us here again. Among these was an Indian of the tribe of Chonos, who live in the neighbourhood of Chiloe, an island on the western coast of America, and the southernmost settlement under the Spanish jurisdiction on that coast. He talked the Spanish language, but with that savage accent which renders it almost unintelligible to any, but those who are adepts in that language. He was likewise a cacique, or leading man of this tribe, which authority was confirmed to him by the Spaniards; for he carried the usual badge and mark of distinction, by which the Spaniards and their dependents hold military and civil employment. This is a stick with a silver head.

Our surgeon, Mr. Elliot, being master of a few Spanish words, made himself so far understood by the cacique, as to let him know, that our intention was to reach some of the Spanish settlements, if we could; that we were unacquainted with the best and safest way, and what track was the most likely to afford us subsistence in our journey; promising, if he would undertake to conduct us in the barge, he should have it, and every thing in it for his trouble, as soon as it had served our present occasions.

To these conditions the cacique, after much persuasion, at length agreed. Accordingly, having made the best preparation we could, we embarked on board the barge, to the num-

ber of fifteen, including the cacique, whose name was Martin, and his servant Emanuel.

The next day brought us to the bottom of a great bay, where the Indian guide had left his family, a wife and two children in a hut. Here we staid two or three days, during which we were constantly employed in ranging alongshore in quest of shell-fish.

We now again proceeded on our voyage, having received on board the family of our guide, who conducted us to a river, the stream of which was so rapid, that, after our utmost efforts from morning to evening, we gained little upon the current. After struggling with a series of almost unparalleled difficulties, from cold hunger, and fatigue, we at last reached an island about thirty leagues to the southward of Chiloe. Here we remained two days for a favourable opportunity to cross the bay, the very thoughts of which seemed to frighten our cacique out of his senses; and, indeed, there was great reason for his apprehensions, for there ran a most dreadful hollow sea, dangerous indeed for any open boat whatever, but a thousand times more for such a crazy vessel as we were in. He at last mustered up resolution enough to attempt it, having first crossed himself for an hour together, and made a lug-sail out of the bits of blankets, they wore about them, sewed together with split supplejacks. We then put off, and a terrible passage we had. The bottom plank of the canoe was split, and opened upon every sea. As we drew near the shore, the cacique was eager to land, having been terrified to such a degree with

this run, that if it had not been for us, every soul must have perished, for he had very near got in amongst the breakers, where the sea drove with such violence upon the rocks, that not even an Indian could have escaped, especially as it was in the night. We kept off till we got into smooth water, and landed upon the island of Chiloe, though in a part of it that was not inhabited.

Here we staid all the next day, in a very heavy snow, to recover ourselves a little, after our fatigue; but the cold was so excessive, that we thought we should have lost our feet, having neither shoes nor stockings; and Captain Cheap was so ill, that if he had had but a few leagues farther to have gone without relief, he could not have held out.

It is impossible for me to describe the miserable state we were reduced to. Our bodies were so emaciated, that we hardly appeared the figures of men. It has often happened to me in the coldest nights, both in hail and snow, where we had nothing but an open beach to lie down upon, in order to procure a little rest, that I have been obliged to pull off the few rags I had on, as it was impossible to get a moment's sleep with them, for the vermin that swarmed about them. What we suffered from this, was ten times worse even than hunger. We were all clean, however, in this respect, in comparison of Captain Cheap; for I could compare his body to nothing but an anthill, with thousands of insects crawling over it. He was now past attempting to rid himself in the least from this torment, as he had quite

lost himself, not recollecting our names that were about him, nor even his own. His beard was as long as a hermit's; that and his face being covered with train oil and dirt, from having long accustomed himself to sleep upon a bag, by way of pillow, in which he kept the pieces of stinking seal. This prudent method he took to prevent our getting at it whilst he slept. His legs were as big as mill-posts, though his body appeared to be nothing but skin and bone.

What things our cacique had brought with him from the wreck, he here buried under ground, in order to conceal them from the Spaniards, who would not have left him a rusty nail, if they had known of it. Towards evening we set off again; and about nine the same night, to our great joy, we observed something that had the appearance of a house. It belonged to an acquaintance of our cacique: and as he was possessed of my fowling piece, and we had preserved about one charge of powder, he made us load it for him, and desired we would shew him how to discharge it; upon which, standing up, and holding his head from it as far as possible, he fired, and fell back into the bottom of the canoe. The Indians belonging to the house, not in the least used to fire-arms, ran out and hid themselves in the woods. But after some time, one of them, bolder than the rest, got upon a hill, and hollowed to us, asking who and what we were. Our cacique now made himself known, and they presently came down to the boat, bringing with them some fish, and

we might get up two or three times in the night to cram ourselves. Captain Cheap used to declare that he was quite ashamed of himself. After supper the corregidore carried us to the Jesuit's college, attended by the soldiers, and all the rabble of the town. This was intended, at present, for our prison, till orders were received from the governor, who resided at Chaco, above thirty leagues from this place. When we got to the college, the corregidore desired the father provincial, as they styled him, or head of the Jesuits here, to find out what religion we were of, or whether we had any or not. He then retired, the gates were shut, and we were conducted to a cell. We found in it something like beads spread on the floor, and an old ragged shirt apiece, but clean, which was of infinite service to us; nor did eating at first give me half the satisfaction this treasure of an old shirt did. Though this college was large, there were but four Jesuits in it, nor were there any more of that order upon the island. In the morning, Captain Cheap was sent for by the father provincial: the conversation was carried on in Latin, perhaps not the best on either side; however they made shift to understand one another. When he returned, he told us the good fathers were still harping upon what things of value we might have saved and concealed about us; and that if we had any thing of that sort, we could not do better than to let them have it. Religion seemed to be quite out of the question at present; but a day or two after, the corregidore being informed that we were heretics, he

desired these Jesuits would convert us; but one of them told him it was a mere joke to attempt it, as we could have no inducement upon that island to change our religion; but when we got to Chili, in such a delightful country as that was, where there was nothing but diversions and amusements, we should be converted fast enough. We kept close to our cell till the bell rang for dinner, when we were conducted to a hall, where there was one table for the fathers, and another for us. After a very long Latin prayer, we sat down and ate what was put before us, without a single word passing at either table. As soon as we had finished, there was another long prayer, which however, did not appear so tedious as the first; and then we retired to our cell again. In this manner we passed eight days without ever stirring out; all which time one might have imagined one's self out of the world; for, excepting the bell for dinner, a silence reigned throughout the whole, as if the place had been uninhabited.

On the eighth evening we heard a violent knocking at the gate, which was no sooner opened, than there appeared a young officer booted and spurred, who acquainted the fathers, that he was sent by the governor to conduct us to Chaco.

Upon our arrival, we were treated with great politeness, and enjoyed the liberty of visiting all who invited us.

Amongst the houses we visited, there was one belonging to an old priest, who was esteemed one of the richest persons upon the island.

He had a niece, of whom he was extremely fond, and who was to inherit all he possessed. He had taken a great deal of pains with her education, and she was reckoned one of the most accomplished young ladies in Chiloe..... Her person was good, though she could not be called a regular beauty. This young lady did me the honour to take more notice of me than I deserved, and proposed to her uncle to convert me, and afterwards begged his consent to marry me.

As the old man doated upon her, he readily agreed to it; and accordingly, on the next visit I made him, acquainted me with the young lady's proposal, and his approbation of it, taking me at the same time into a room, where there were several chests and boxes, which he unlocked, first shewing me what a number of fine clothes his niece had, and then his own wardrobe, which he said should be mine at his death. Amongst other things, he produced a piece of linen, which he said should immediately be made up into shirts for me. I own this last article was a great temptation to me. I had the resolution, however, to withstand it, and made the best excuses I could for not accepting of the honour they intended me; for by this time I could speak Spanish well enough to make myself understood.

After various changes of fortune and situation, an order came from the president to send Captain Cheap and Mr. Hamilton, who were known to be officers, by having saved their commissions, up to St. Jago, which is the ca-

pital of Chili, while Mr. Campbell and I, who had lost ours, were committed to prison.

There were, at this time, several ships in the port from Lima, delivering their cargoes; so that almost every day there were large droves of mules going up to St. Jago with the goods. The governor, at the solicitation of Captain Cheap, sent for one of the master carriers, and ordered him to take us up with him. The man asked him how he was to be paid for our expences, as he should be five days upon the road. The governor told him he might get that as he could, for he would not advance him a single farthing. A soldier who guarded us, though he had a wife and six children to maintain out of his slender pay, humanely exerted himself to render our imprisonment more tolerable, and at our departure brought us some little matters to carry with us. We travelled about fourteen miles the first day, and lay at night in the open field, which is always the custom of these people, stopping where there is plenty of pasture and good water for the mules. The next morning we passed over a high mountain, called Zapata; and then crossing a large plain, we passed another mountain, very difficult for the mules, which each carried two heavy bales: there were about a hundred of them in this drove. The mules of Chili are the finest in the world: and though they are continually upon the road, and have nothing but what they pick up at nights, they are as fat and sleek as high-fed horses, in England. The fourth night we lay upon a plain in sight of St. Jago, and not above four leagues from it. The next day, as we moved towards the city, our

master-carrier, who was naturally well disposed, and had been very kind to us all the way upon the road, advised me very seriously, not to think of remaining in St. Jago, where he said there was nothing but extravagance, vice, and folly, but to proceed on with them as mule-driver, which, he said, I should soon be very expert at; and that they led an innocent and happy life, far preferable to any enjoyment such a great city as that before us could afford. I thanked him, and told him I was very much obliged to him, but that I would try the city first, and if I did not like it, I would accept of the offer he was so good to make me. The thing that gave him this high opinion of me was that as he had been so civil to us, I was very officious in assisting to drive in those mules that strayed from the rest, upon those large plains we passed over; and this I thought was the least I could do towards making some returns for the obligations we were under to him.

When we got into St. Jago, the carrier delivered us to the captain of the guard at the palace gate; and he soon introduced us to the president, Don Joseph Manso, who received us very civilly, and then sent us to the house where Captain Cheap and Mr. Hamilton were. We found them extremely well lodged, at the house of a Scotch physician, whose name was Don Patrico Gedd. This gentleman had been a long time in the city, and was greatly esteemed by the Spaniards, as well for his abilities in his profession as his humane disposition. He no sooner heard that there were four English prisoners arrived in that country, than he

waited upon the president, and begged they might be lodged at his house. This was granted, and had we been his own brothers, we could not have met with a more friendly reception; and, during two years that we were with him, his constant study was to make every thing as agreeable to us as possible. We were greatly distressed to think of the expence he was at upon our account; but it was in vain for us to argue with him about it. In short, to sum up his character in a few words, there never was a man of more extensive humanity. Two or three days after our arrival, the president sent Mr. Campbell and me an invitation to dine with him, where we were to meet Admiral Pizarro and all his officers. This was a cruel stroke upon us, and we had not any clothes fit to appear in, and dared not refuse the invitation. The next day a Spanish officer, belonging to Admiral Pizarro's squadron, whose name was Don Manuel de Guirro, came and made us an offer of two thousand dollars. This generous Spaniard made this offer without any view of ever being repaid, but purely out of a compassionate motive of relieving us in our present distress. We returned him all the acknowledgments his uncommon generous behaviour merited, and accepted of six hundred dollars only, upon his receiving our draught upon the English consul at Lisbon. We now got ourselves decently clothed, after the Spanish fashion; and, as we were upon our parole, we went out where we pleased to divert ourselves.

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This city is situated in about 33 deg. and 30 min. south latitude, at the west foot of the immense chain of mountains called the Cordilleras. It stands on a most beautiful plain of above thirty leagues extent. It was founded by Don Pedro de Baldivia, the conqueror of Chili. The plan of it was marked out by him in squares, like Lima; and almost every house, belonging to people of any fashion, has a large court before it, with great gates, and a garden behind. There is a little rivulet, neatly faced with stones, runs through every street, by which they can cool the streets, or water their gardens, when they please. The whole town is extremely well paved. Their gardens are full of noble orange-trees, and all sorts of flowers, which perfume the houses, and even the whole city. The churches are rich in gilding, as well as in plate. The cathedral and bishop's palace are on the west side of the city. The houses have, in general, only a ground floor, on account of the frequent earthquakes, but they make a handsome appearance.

Thus a few of us at last made our way, in a new and unheard-of manner, over a large and desert tract of land, between the western mouth of the Magellanic Strait and the capital of Chili, a country scarce to be paralleled in any part of the globe, in that it affords neither fruits, grain, nor even roots proper for the sustenance of man. And what is still more rare, the very sea, which yields a plentiful support to many a barren coast, on the tempestuous and inhospitable shore we had left behind us, is found to be almost as barren as the land.

After two years residence at St. Jago, we embarked on board the Lys frigate, belonging to St. Malo, leaving Mr. Campbell behind, by his own choice. She was a ship of four hundred and twenty tons, sixteen guns, and sixty men. Among other passengers on board, were the celebrated Don George Juan and Don Antonio Ulloa, who had been several years in Peru on scientific pursuits. We were now bound to Conception, in order to join three other French ships that were likewise bound home. As this was a time when the southerly winds prevail upon this coast, we stood off a long way to the westward, making the island of Juan Fernandez. We did not get into the Bay of Conception till the 6th of January, 1745. In the homeward passage, some of the French ships were captured by the English, but the Lys escaped; and on the 31st of October, we came to an anchor in Brest Road. The Lys, having a valuable cargo on board, was towed into the harbour next morning, and lashed along-side one of their men of war. The money was soon landed, and the officers and men, who had been so many years absent from their native country, were glad to get on shore. Nobody remained on board but a man or two to look after the ship, and we three English prisoners, who had no leave to go on shore.

The weather was extremely cold, and felt particularly so to us, who had been so long used to hot climates; and, what made it still worse, we were very thinly clad. We had neither fire nor candle; for they were allowed on board of no ship in the harbour, for fear of

accidents, being close to their magazines in the dock-yard. Some of the officers belonging to the ship were so kind as to send us victuals every day, or we might have starved; for Monsieur l'Intendant never sent us even a message; and though there was a very large squadron of men of war fitting out at that time, not one officer belonging to them ever came near Captain Cheap. From five in the evening we were obliged to sit in the dark; and, if we chose to have any supper, it was necessary to place it very near us before that time, otherwise we never could have found it.

We had passed seven or eight days in this melancholy manner, when one morning a kind of row-galley came along-side, with a number of English prisoners, belonging to large privateers the French had taken. We were ordered into the same boat with them, and were carried four leagues up the river, to Landernaw. At this town we were upon our parole. We took the best lodgings we could get, and lived very well for three months, when an order came from the court of Spain to allow us to return home by the first ship that offered.

Upon this, hearing there was a Dutch ship at Morlaix ready to sail, we took horses and travelled to that town, where we were obliged to remain six weeks, before we had an opportunity of getting away. At last we agreed with the master of a Dutch dogger to land us at Dover, and paid him before hand. When we had got down the river into the road, a French privateer, that was ready to sail upon a cruise, hailed the Dutchman, and told him

to come to an anchor; and that, if he offered to sail before him, he would sink him. This he was forced to comply with, and lay three days in the road, cursing the Frenchman, who, at the end of that time, put to sea, and then we were at liberty to do the same.

We had a long uncomfortable passage.... About the ninth day, before sun-set, we saw Dover, and reminded the Dutchman of his agreement to land us there. He said he would; but instead of that, in the morning we were off the coast of France. We complained loudly of this piece of villainy, and insisted upon his returning to land us, when an English man of war appeared to windward, and presently bore down to us. She sent her boat on board with an officer, who informed us the ship he came from was the Squirrel, commanded by Captain Masterson. We went on board of her, and Captain Masterson immediately sent one of the cutters he had with him to land us at Dover, where we arrived that afternoon, and directly set off for Canterbury upon post-horses; but Captain Cheap was so tired by the time he got there, that he could proceed no farther that night. The next morning he still found himself so much fatigued, that he could ride no longer; therefore it was agreed that he and Mr. Hamilton should take a post-chaise, and that I should ride: but here an unlucky difficulty was started; for, upon sharing the little money we had, it was found not to be sufficient to pay the charges to London; and my proportion fell so short, that it was, by calculation, barely enough to pay for horses, with-

out a farthing for eating a bit upon the road, or even for the very turnpikes. Those I was obliged to defraud, by riding as hard as I could through them all, not paying the least regard to the men who called out to stop me. The want of refreshment I bore as well as I could. When I got to the Borough, I took a coach, and drove to Marlborough-street, where my friends had lived when I left England; but when I came there, I found the house shut up. Having been absent so many years, and in all that time never having heard a word from home, I knew not who was dead, or who was living, or where to go next; or even how to pay the coachman. I recollected a linen-draper's shop, not far from thence, which our family had used. I therefore drove there next, and making myself known, they paid the coachman. I then enquired after our family, and was told my sister had married Lord Carlisle, and was at that time in Soho-square. I immediately walked to the house, and knocked at the door. But the porter not liking my figure, which was half French half Spanish, with the addition of a large pair of boots covered with dirt, was going to shut the door in my face; but I prevailed with him to let me come in.

I need not acquaint my readers with what surprise and joy my sister received me. She immediately furnished me with money sufficient to appear like the rest of my countrymen. Till that time I could not be properly said to have finished all the extraordinary scenes, which a series of unfortunate adventures had kept me in, for the space of five years and upwards.

Some of those who abandoned Captain Cheap, and had pursued a different route through the Straits of Magellan in the long-boat, had previously reached their native land; but the number of the whole who had this good fortune, was comparatively small; and their distresses, for variety and duration, were almost without a parallel.

NARRATIVE

OF THE LOSS OF THE

CENTAUR MAN OF WAR,

AND OF THE MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION OF THE PINNACE, IN A TRAVERSE OF NEAR THREE HUNDRED LEAGUES, ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THE glorious 12th of April, 1782, when Count de Grasse was beat, in the West Indies, by Admiral Sir George Rodney, is still fresh in the recollection of the public, and will be handed down to posterity in the page of history with due eulogium.

After this decisive engagement, several of the captured ships and some others were either lost or disabled in a violent storm, on their homeward bound passage with a large convoy, and among the former was the Centaur of seventy-four guns. Captain Inglefield, her commander, the master, and ten of the crew, had, however, a most providential escape from the general fate.

The captain's own narrative will best explain the manner and the means by which this signal deliverance was effected. Those only who are personally involved in such a crisis, can describe their sensations with full energy, and

give those traits of heart which are so engaging in such details.

The Centaur, says Captain Inglefield, left Jamaica in rather a leaky condition, keeping two hand-pumps going, and when it blew fresh, sometimes a spell with a chain-pump was necessary. But I had no apprehension that the ship was not able to encounter a common gale of wind.

In the evening of the 16th of September, when the fatal gale came on, the ship was prepared for the worst weather usually met with in those latitudes; though at that time it did not blow very strong. Towards midnight, it blew a gale of wind, and the ship made so much water, that I was obliged to turn all hands up to spell the pumps. The leak still increasing, I had thoughts to try the ship before the sea. Happy I should have been, perhaps, had I determined on this. The impropriety of leaving the convoy, except in the last extremity, and the hopes of the weather growing moderate, weighed against the opinion that it was right.

About two in the morning the wind lulled, and we flattered ourselves the gale was breaking. Soon after, we had much thunder and lightning, with rain, when it began to blow strong in gusts of wind, which obliged me to haul the mainsail up, the ship being then under bare poles. This was scarcely done, when a gust of wind, exceeding in violence every thing of the kind I had ever seen, or had any conception of, laid the ship upon her beam ends. The water forsook the hold, and appeared between decks, so as to fill the men's ham-

mocks to leeward: the ship lay motionless, and, to all appearance, irrecoverably overset. The water increasing fast, I gave immediate directions to cut away the main and mizen-masts, hoping when the ship righted, to wear her. The mizen-mast went first without the smallest effect on the ship; the main-mast followed: and I had the disappointment to see the fore-mast and bowsprit follow. The ship upon this immediately righted, but with great violence; and the motion was so quick, that it was difficult for the people to work the pumps. Three guns broke loose upon the main deck, and it was some time before they were secured. Several men being maimed in this attempt, every moveable was destroyed, either from the shot thrown loose from the lockers, or the wreck of the deck. The officers who had left their beds (when the ship overset) naked, in the morning, had not an article of clothes to put on, nor could their friends supply them.

The masts had not been over the side ten minutes, before I was informed the tiller had broke short in the rudder-head; and before the chocks could be placed, the rudder itself was gone. Thus we were as much disastered as it was possible, lying at the mercy of the wind and sea: yet I had one comfort, that the pumps seemed to reduce the water in the hold; and as the morning came on, the weather grew more moderate, the wind having shifted in the gale to north-west.

At day-light, I saw two line of battle ships to leeward; one had lost her foremast and

bowsprit, the other her mainmast. It was the general opinion on board the Centaur, that the former was the Canada, the other the Glorieux. The Ramilies was not in sight, nor more than fifteen sail of merchant ships.

About seven in the morning, I saw another line of battle ship ahead of us, which I soon distinguished to be the Ville de Paris, with all her masts standing. I immediately gave orders to make the signal of distress, hoisting the ensign on the stump of the mizenmast, union downwards, and firing one of the forecastle guns. The ensign blew away soon after it was hoisted, and it was the only one we had left remaining; but I had the satisfaction to see the Ville de Paris wear and stand towards us. Several of the merchant ships also approached us, and those that could, hailed, and offered their assistance; but depending upon the king's ship, I only thanked them, desiring, if they joined the admiral, to acquaint him of our condition.

I had not the smallest doubt but the Ville de Paris was coming to us, as she appeared to us not to have suffered in the least by the storm, and having seen her wear, we knew she was under government of her helm: but approaching within two miles, she passed us to windward. This being observed by one of the merchant ships, she wore and came under our stern, offering to carry any message to her. I desired the master would acquaint Captain Wilkinson, that the Centaur had lost her rudder, as well as her masts, that she made a great deal of water, and that I requested he

would remain with her, until the weather grew moderate. I saw this merchantman approach afterwards, near enough to speak the Ville de Paris, but I am afraid that her condition was much worse than it appeared to be, as she continued upon that tack. In the mean time all the quarter-deck guns were thrown overboard, and all but six, which had overset, of the main deck. The ship lying in the trough of the sea, laboured prodigiously.

As the evening came on, it grew hazy, and in squalls blew strong. We lost sight of the Ville de Paris, but thought it a certainty that I should see her in the morning. The night was passed in constant labour at the pumps.... Sometimes the wind lulled; the water diminished; when it blew strong again, the sea rising, the water again increased.

Towards the morning of the 18th, I was informed there were seven feet water upon the kelson; that one of the winches was broke; that the two spare ones would not fit; and that the hand-pumps were choked. These circumstances were sufficiently alarming; but upon opening the after-hold, to get some rum up for the people, we found our condition much more so in reality.

It will be necessary to mention, that the Centaur's after-hold was inclosed by a bulkhead at the after-part of the well; here were all the dry provisions and ship's rum, stowed upon twenty chaldron of coals, which unfortunately had been started in this part of the ship, and by them the pumps were continually choked. The chain-pumps were so much worn,

as to be of little use, and the leathers, which had the well been clear, would have lasted twenty days or more, were all consumed in eight. At this time it was observed, that the water had not a passage to the well. All the rum, twenty-six puncheons; all the provisions, of which there were two months, in casks, were stove; having floated with violence, from side to side, until there was not a whole cask remaining: even the staves that were found upon clearing the hold, were most of them broken in two or three pieces. In the fore-hold we had a prospect of perishing; should the ship swim, we had no water but what remained in the ground tier, and over this all the wet provisions and butts filled with salt water were floating, and with so much motion, that no man could, with safety, go into the hold..... There was nothing left for us to try, but bailing with buckets at the fore-hatchway and fish-room; and twelve large canvass buckets were immediately employed at each. On opening the fish-room, we were so fortunate as to discover that two puncheons of rum, which belonged to me, had escaped. They were immediately got up, and served out at times in drams; and had it not been for this relief, and some lime-juice, the people would have dropped.

We soon found our account in bailing; the spare pump had been put down the fore-hatchway, and a pump shifted to the fish-room; but the motion of the ship had washed the coals so small, that they had reached every part of the ship, and these pumps soon choked. However, the water, by noon, had considerably diminished

by working the buckets; but there appeared no prospect of saving the ship, if the gale continued. The labour was too great to hold out without water; yet the people worked without a murmur, and, indeed, with cheerfulness.

At this time the weather was more moderate, and preparations were made to get up a jury-foremast; but as the evening came on, the gale again increased. We had seen nothing this day, but the ship which had lost her mainmast, and she appeared to be as much in want of assistance as ourselves, having fired guns of distress; and before night I was told her foremast was gone.

The Centaur laboured so much, that I had scarce a hope she could swim till morning. However, by great exertion of the chain-pumps and bailing, we held our own, but our sufferings, for want of water, were very great, and many of the people could not be restrained from drinking salt water.

At day-light, the 19th, there was no vessel in sight; and flashes from guns having been seen in the night, we feared the ship we had seen the preceding day had foundered. Towards ten o'clock, forenoon, the weather grew more moderate, the water diminished in the hold, and the people were encouraged to redouble their efforts to get the water low enough to break a cask of fresh water out of the ground tier; and some of the most resolute of the seamen were employed in the attempt. At noon we succeeded with one cask, which was a seasonable relief. All the officers, passengers, and boys, who were not of the profession of

seamen had been employed thrumming a sail, which was passed under the ship's bottom, and I thought it had some effect. The shears were raised for the foremast; the weather looked promising, and the sea fell; and at night we were able to relieve, at the pumps and bailing, every two hours.

By the morning, the 20th, the fore-hold was cleared of the water, and we had the comfortable promise of a fine day. It proved so, and I was determined to make use of it with every possible exertion. I divided the ship's company, with the officers attending them, into parties to raise the jury-foremast; to heave overboard the lower-deck guns; to clear the wrecks of the fore and after-holds; to prepare the machine for steering the ship, and to work the pumps. By night, the after-hold was as clear as when the ship was launched; for to our astonishment, there was not a shovel full of coals remaining, twenty chaldron having been pumped out since the commencement of the gale. The standards of the cockpit, an immense quantity of staves and wood, and part of the lining of the ship were thrown overboard, that if the water should again appear in the hold, we might have no impediment in bailing. All the guns were overboard, the foremast secured, and the machine for steering was in great forwardness: so that I was in hopes, the moderate weather continuing, that I should be able to steer the ship, by noon the following day, and, at least, save the people on some of the Western Islands. Had we had any other ship in company with us, I should have thought it

my duty to have quitted the Centaur this day.

This night the people got some rest by relieving the watches; but in the morning of the 21st, we had the mortification to find, that the weather again threatened, and by noon it blew a storm. The ship laboured greatly, and the water appeared in the fore and after-hold, and was increasing. The carpenter also informed me, that the leathers were nearly consumed; and likewise, that the chains of the pumps, by constant exertion, and the friction of the coals, were nearly rendered useless.

As we had now no other resource but bailing, I gave orders that scuttles should be cut through the decks, to introduce more buckets into the hold; and all the sail-makers were employed night and day in making canvass buckets; and the orlop deck having fallen in on the larboard-side, I ordered the sheet-cable to be roused over-board. The wind at this time was at west, and being on the larboard tack, many schemes had been practised to wear the ship, that we might drive into a less boisterous latitude, as well as approach the Western Islands; but none succeeded: and having a weak carpenter's crew, they were hardly sufficient to attend the pumps; so that we could not make any progress with the steering machine. Another sail had been thrummed and got over, but without effect; indeed, there was no prospect but in a change of weather. The after-cockpit had fallen in, the fore-cockpit the same, with all the store-rooms down; the stern-post was so loose, that as the

ship rolled, the water rushed in on either side in great streams, which we could not stop.

Night came on with the same dreary prospect as on the preceeding, and was passed in continual effort and labour. Morning came, the 23d, without our seeing any thing, or any change of weather, and the day was spent with the same struggles to keep the ship above water, pumping and bailing at the hatchways and scuttles. Towards night another of the chain-pumps was rendered quite useless, by one of the rollers being displaced at the bottom, and this was without remedy, as there was too much water in the well to get to it. We also had but six leathers remaining, so that the fate of the ship was not far off. Still the labour went on without any apparent despair, every officer taking his share of it, and the people were always cheerful and obedient.

During the night, the water increased; but about seven in the morning, the 23d, I was told that an unusual quantity appeared all at once in the fore-hold, which, upon my going forward to be convinced, I found but too true. The stowage of the hold ground-tier was all in motion, so that in a short time there was not a whole cask to be seen. We were now convinced the ship had sprung a fresh leak. Another sail had been thrumming all night, and I was giving directions to place it over the bows, when I perceived the ship settling by the head, the lower deck bow-ports being even with the water.

At this period the carpenter acquainted me the well was stove in, destroyed by the wreck

of the hold, and the chain-pumps displaced, and totally useless. There was nothing left but to redouble our efforts in bailing; but it became difficult to fill the buckets, from the quantity of staves, planks, anchor-stocks, and yard-arm pieces which were now washed from the wings, and floating from side to side with the motion of the ship. The people, who, to this period, had laboured, as determined to conquer their difficulties without a murmer, or a complaint, seeing their efforts useless, many of them burst into tears, and wept like children.

Every time that I visited the hatchway, I observed the water increased, and at noon it washed even with the orlop deck. The carpenter assured me that the ship could not swim long, and proposed making rafts to float the ship's company, whom it was not in my power to encourage any longer with a prospect of safety. Some appeared perfectly resigned, went to their hammocks, and desired their messmates to lash them in; others were lashing themselves to gratings and small rafts; but the most predominate idea was, that of putting on the best and cleanest clothes.

The weather, about noon, had been something moderate, and as rafts had been mentioned by the carpenter, I thought it right to make the attempt, though I knew our booms could not float half the ship's company in fine weather, but we were in a situation to catch at a straw; I, therefore, called the ship's company together, told them my intention, recommending to them to remain regular and obedi-

ent to their officers. Preparations were immediately made to this purpose; the booms were cleared; the boats, of which we had three, viz. cutter, pinnace, and five-oared yawl, were got over the side; a bag of bread was ordered to be put in each, and any liquors that could be got at, for the purpose of supplying the rafts. I had intended myself to go into the five-oared yawl, and the coxswain was desired to get any thing from my steward that might be useful. Two men, who could be depended on, were placed in each of them, to prevent any man from forcing the boats, or getting into them, until an arrangement was made. While these preparations were making, the ship was gradually sinking, the orlop decks having been blown up by the water in the hold, and the cables floated to the gun-deck. The men had for some time quitted their employment of bailing, and the ship was left to her fate.

In the afternoon the weather again threatened, and in squalls blew strong; the sea ran high, and the yawl, stove along side and sunk. As the evening approached, the ship appeared little more than suspended in water. There was no certainty that she would swim from one minute to another; and the love of life, which I believe never shewed itself later in the approach to death, began now to level all distinctions. It was impossible, indeed, for any man to deceive himself with a hope of being saved upon a raft in such a sea; besides that, the ship in sinking, it is probable, would carry every thing down with her in a vortex, to a certain distance.

It was near five o'clock, when coming from my cabin I observed a number of people looking very anxiously over the side; and looking myself, I saw that several men had forced the pinnace, and that more were attempting to get in. I had immediate thoughts of securing this boat before she might be sunk by numbers.... There appeared not more than a moment for consideration; to remain and perish with the ship's company, whom I could not be any longer of use to, or seize the opportunity which seemed the only way of escaping, and leave the people, whom I had been so well satisfied with on a variety of occasions, that I thought I could give my life to preserve them. This, indeed, was a painful conflict, and which, I believe, no man can describe, nor any man have a just idea of, who has not been in a similar situation.

The love of life prevailed....I called to Mr. Rainy, the master, the only officer upon deck, desired him to follow me, and immediately descended into the boat, at the after part of the chains, but not without great difficulty got the boat clear from the ship: twice the number that the boat would carry pushing to get in, and many jumping into the water. Mr. Baylis, a young gentleman, fifteen years of age, leaped from the chains after the boat had got off, and was taken in. The boat falling astern, became exposed to the sea, and we endeavoured to pull her bow round, to keep her to the break of the sea, and to pass to windward of the ship; but in the attempt she was nearly filled; the sea ran too high, and the only probability of her living, was keeping her before the wind.

It was then that I became sensible how little, if any thing, better our condition was than that of those who remained in the ship; at best, it appeared to be a prolongation of a miserable existence. We were altogether twelve in number, in a leaky boat, with one of the gunwales stove, in nearly the middle of the Western Ocean, without compass, without quadrant, without sail, without great coat or cloak, all very thinly clothed, in a gale of wind, with a great sea running!....It was now five o'clock in the evening, and in half an hour we lost sight of the ship. Before it was dark, a blanket was discovered in the boat. This was immediately bent to one of the stretchers, and under it, as a sail, we scudded all night, in expectation of being swallowed up by every wave; it being with great difficulty that we could sometimes clear the boat of the water before the return of the next great sea; all of us half drowned, and sitting, except those who bailed, at the bottom of the boat: and, without having really perished, I am sure no people ever endured more. In the morning, the weather grew moderate, the wind having shifted to the southward, as we discovered by the sun. Having survived the night, we began to recollect ourselves, and think of our future preservation.

When we quitted the ship, the wind was at north-west, and Fayall had bore east south-east, two hundred and fifty, or two hundred and sixty leagues. Had the wind continued for five or six days, there was a probability that, running before the sea, we might have fallen in with some one of the Western Islands. The

change of wind was death to these hopes; for should it come to blow, we knew there would be no preserving life but by running before the sea, which would carry us again to the northward, where we must soon after perish.

Upon examining what we had to subsist on, I found a bag of bread, a small ham, a single piece of pork, two quart bottles of water, and a few of French cordials. The wind continued to the southward for eight or nine days, and, providentially, never blew so strong but that we could keep the side of the boat to the sea, but we were always most miserably wet and cold. We kept a sort of a reckoning, but the sun and stars being sometimes hid from us for the twenty-four hours, we had no certain ideas of our navigation. We judged, at this period, that we had made nearly an east north-east course, since the first night's run, and expected to see the Island of Corvo. In this, however, we were disappointed; and now we feared that the southerly wind had driven us far to the northward. Our condition began to be truly miserable, both from hunger and cold, for on the fifth day we had discovered that our bread was nearly all spoiled by salt water, and it was necessary to go to an allowance. One biscuit, divided into twelve morsels, was served for breakfast, and the same for dinner; the neck of a bottle, broken off, with the cork in, supplied the place of a glass, and this filled with water was the allowance for twenty-four hours for each man. This was done without any sort of partiality or distinction: but we must have perished ere this, had we not caught six

quarts of rain water; and this we could not have been blessed with, had we not found in the boat a pair of sheets, which, by accident, had been put there. These were spread when it rained, and when thoroughly wet, wrung into the kidd with which we bailed the boat. With this short allowance, which was rather tantalizing than sustaining, we began to grow very feeble, and our clothes being continually wet, our bodies were, in many places, chafed into sores.

On the thirteenth day it fell calm, and soon after a breeze of wind sprang up from the north north-west, and blew to a gale, so that we ran before the sea at the rate of five or six miles an hour under our blanket, till we judged we were to the southward of Fayall, and to the westward sixty leagues; but blowing strong, we could not attempt to steer for it. This was the fifteenth day we had been in the boat, and we had only one day's bread, and one bottle of water remaining of a second supply of rain. Our sufferings were now as great as human strength could bear; but we were convinced that good spirits were a better support than great bodily strength; for, on this day, Thomas Matthews, quarter-master, the stoutest man in the boat, perished from hunger and cold: on the day before, he had complained of want of strength in his throat, as he expressed it, to swallow his morsel; and in the night drank salt water, grew delirious, and died without a groan. As it became next to a certainty that we should all perish in the same manner in a day or two, it was somewhat comfortable

to reflect, that dying of hunger was not so dreadful as our imaginations had represented. Others had complained of the symptoms in their throats; some had drunk their own urine; and all, but myself, had drunk salt water.

As yet despair and gloom had been successfully prohibited, and as the evenings closed in, the men had been encouraged by turns to sing a song, or relate a story, instead of a supper; but this evening I found it impossible to raise either. As the night came on, it fell calm, and about midnight a breeze of wind sprang up, as we guessed from the westward, but there not being a star to be seen, we were afraid of running out of our way, and waited impatiently for the rising sun to be our compass.

As soon as the dawn appeared, we found the wind to be exactly as we had wished, and immediately spread our sail, running before the sea at the rate of four miles an hour. Our last breakfast had been served with the bread and water remaining, when John Gregory, quarter-master, declared, with much confidence, that he saw the land in the south-east. We had been deceived by fog-banks so often, which had the appearance of land, that I did not trust myself to believe it, and cautioned the people, who were extravagantly elated, that they might not feel the effects of disappointment; till, at length, one of them broke out into a most immoderate swearing fit of joy, which I could not restrain, and declared he had never seen land in his life, if what he now saw was not it.

We immediately shaped our course for it, though, on my part, with very little faith. The wind freshened; the boat went through the water at the rate of five or six miles an hour; and in two hours' time the land was plainly seen by every man in the boat, but at a very great distance; so that we did not reach it before ten at night. It must have been, at least, twenty leagues from us when first discovered; and I cannot help remarking, with much thankfulness, on the providential favour shewn to us in this instance.

In every part of the horizon, except where the land was discovered, there was so thick a haze, that we could not have seen any thing for more than three or four leagues. Fayall, by our reckoning, bore east by north, which course we were steering; and, in a few hours, had not the sky opened for our preservation, we should have increased our distance from the land, got to the eastward, and, of course, missed all the islands. As we approached the land, our belief had strengthened that it was Fayall. The island of Pico, which might have revealed it to us, had the weather been perfectly clear, was, at this time, capped with clouds; and it was some time before we were quite satisfied, having traversed, for two hours, a great part of the island, where the steep and rocky shore refused us a landing. This circumstance was borne with much impatience, for we had flattered ourselves that we should meet with fresh water at the first part of the land we might approach; and being disappointed, the thirst of some had increased anx-

iety almost to a degree of madness; so that we were near making the attempt to land in some places where the boat must have been dashed to pieces by the surf. At length we discovered a fishing canoe, which conducted us into the Road of Fayall about midnight; but the regulation of the port did not permit us to land till examined by the health-officers. However, I did not think much of sleeping this night in the boat, our pilot having brought us some refreshments of bread, wine, and water. In the morning we were visited by Mr. Graham, the English consul, whose humane attention made very ample amends for the formality of the Portuguese. Indeed, I can never sufficiently express the sense I have of his kindness and humanity, both to myself and people; for I believe it was the whole of his employment, for several days, contriving the best means of restoring us to health and strength. It is true, I believe, there never were more pitiable objects. Some of the stoutest men belonging to the Centaur were obliged to be supported through the streets of Fayall. Mr. Rainy, the master, and myself, were, I think, in better health than the rest; but I could not walk without being supported; and for several days, with the best and most comfortable provisions of diet and lodging, we grew rather worse than better.

The following are the names of the officers and men who were saved in the pinnace.

Captain Inglefield,
Mr. Thomas Rainy, Master,

Mr. Robert Bayles, Midshipman,
Mr. James Clarke, Surgeon's Mate,
Timothy Sullivan, Captain's Coxswain,
John Gregory, Quarter-Master,
Charles M'Carty,
Charles Flinn,
——— Gallohar,
Theodore Hutchins,
Thomas Stevenson,
} Seamen.

Thomas Matthews, Quarter-Master, died in the boat the day before they saw land.

From a consideration of the strenuous and persevering exertions which Captain Inglefield made before he left the ship, it is almost unnecessary to add, that he was honourably acquitted for her loss. This was the least consolation he had a right to expect from the justice and impartiality of his countrymen: but his fortitude and distresses deserved more; and the heart of sensibility will not refuse its homage to his deserts.

A NARRATIVE

OF THE LOSS OF THE

GROSVENOR INDIAMAN,

WHICH WAS WRECKED ON

THE COAST OF CAFFRARIA,

On the 4th of August, 1782.

COMPILED FROM THE EXAMINATION OF ONE OF THE CREW; TO WHICH ARE ADDED, AN ABSTRACT OF

VAN REENEN'S JOURNAL,

And other Particulars relative to the unfortunate Survivors of the Wreck.

IN the melancholy catalogue of human woes, few things appear more eminently disastrous than the general fate of the Grosvenor's crew. Shipwreck is always, in its mildest form, a calamity which fills the mind with horror; but what is instant death, compared to the situation of those who had hunger, thirst, and nakedness to contend with? who only escaped the fury of the waves, to enter into conflicts with the savages of the forest, or the greater savages of the human race; who were cut off from all civilized society, and felt the prolongation of life, to be only the lengthened pains

of death. Humanity recoils at the thought: to such distresses no description can do justice; all the pathos of language is weak.

The Grosvenor sailed from Trincomale, June 13th, 1782, on her homeward bound voyage, and met with no memorable occurrence, till the 4th of August, the fatal day on which she went on shore.

For some preceding days it had blown very hard, the sky was overcast, so that they had not been able to get a correct observation; and it is likewise probable that, from their vicinity to the shore, which they little expected, they had been carried out of their course by currents.

These circumstances combining, may account for that error in their reckoning, which occasioned the loss of the ship. It appears that Captain Coxon had declared only a few hours before the disaster took place, that he computed they were one hundred leagues from the nearest land, and this opinion lulled them into a false security.

John Hynes, one of the survivors, being aloft with some others in the night watch, saw breakers ahead, and asked his companions if they did not think that land was near. To this opinion they assented, and immediately ran to inform the third mate, who was the officer of the watch. This infatuated young man laughed at their apprehensions, on which one of them ran into the cabin to inform the captain of such an alarming circumstance, who immediately ordered the ship to wear; but before this could be accomplished, her keel struck with great force, and in an instant every

person on board hastened on deck, with horror and apprehension painted in their faces.

The captain endeavoured to dispel their fears of death and begged them to be composed. The pumps were tried, but no water found in the hold, as the stern lay high on the rocks. In a few minutes the wind blew off the shore, which gave additional strength to their apprehensions, lest they should be driven out to sea, and thus lose the only chance of life.

The powder-room by this time was full of water; the masts were then ordered to be cut away, without any effect, and as the ship lay within about three hundred yards of the shore, her destruction was now found to be inevitable.

Distraction and despair took place at this dismal prospect, and no words can describe the scene that presented itself. Those who were most composed, set about framing a raft, by which means the women, children, and sick might be conveyed to land. Meanwhile, three men attempted to swim to the shore, with the deep sea line; one perished in the attempt; the other two reached land. By their assistance, a hawser was at last conveyed to the shore, and fastened round the rocks.

Numbers of the natives were assembled to behold the uncommon sight, and these assisted the two men on shore. The raft being by this time completed, was launched overboard, and four men got upon it to assist the ladies who were passengers, but they had scarcely taken their station, before the hawser that surrounded the raft, snapped in two, by which accident it was upset and three of the men drowned.

In this dilemma every one began to think of the best means of saving himself. The yawl and jolly-boat had already been dashed to pieces by the violence of the surf; and the only means of preservation was the hawser, by which several of the men got safe to shore, while fifteen were drowned in the difficult attempt.

The ship soon separated, just before the mainmast. The wind at the same time providentially shifted, and blew off the sea, a circumstance that contributed much to the preservation of those on board, who all got on the poop as being nearest to the shore. The wind and surges impelling this part forward, it soon floated in shoal water; and by this fortunate incident most of them got safe on shore.

Before this arduous business was well effected, night began to set in, and the natives having retired, several fires were lighted, and they supped on what provisions they picked up on the shore. Two tents were formed of the sails, and in them the ladies were left to repose, while the men wandered about collecting such articles as they deemed serviceable.

On the morning of the 5th, the natives returned, and without ceremony carried off whatever suited their fancy. This conduct excited a thousand uneasy sensations; but as they still refrained from plundering the crew, their apprehensions were somewhat allayed.

Next day was employed in collecting together every article that might be useful in their journey to the Cape, to which they imprudently resolved to take their route; a reso-

lution which involved them in complicated misery, and which can be justified on no wise principle. From the wreck they might easily have built a vessel capable of containing them all; and by coasting along, they might have reached the nearest of the Dutch settlements, with half the danger or risk to which they were now exposing themselves. But distress sometimes deprives men of all presence of mind; and having just escaped the dangers of the sea, they seemed to have considered land as the most desirable alternative, without reflecting on the almost insuperable obstacles that lay in their way.

On examining their stores, they found two casks of flour and a tub of pork had been washed on the beach, and some arrack, which was staved, lest the natives should get at it, and by intoxication increase their natural ferocity.

Captain Coxon now called the survivors together, and having divided the provisions among them, asked if they consented to his continuing the command, to which they unanimously agreed. He then proceeded to inform them, that he was in hopes of being able to reach some Dutch settlement in fifteen or sixteen days, and in this calculation he probably was not much mistaken, had not rivers intervened, which retarded their progress*.

Every thing being arranged, they set out on their journey, leaving only an old East-India

* From subsequent observations, it is conjectured that the Grosvenor must have been wrecked between the 27th and 28th degree of south latitude, and the Dutch colonies extend beyond the 31st degree.

soldier, who being lame, preferred trusting himself to the natives, till a more favourable opportunity should present itself of his getting away.

As they moved forward, they were followed by some of the natives, while others stayed at the wreck. Those who accompanied them, plundered them from time to time of what they liked, and sometimes threw stones at them.

After advancing a few miles, they were met by a party of thirty of the natives, whose hair was done up in a conical form, and their faces painted red. Among them was a man who spoke Dutch, and it afterwards appeared that his name was Trout, and that he was a run-away slave from the Cape, on account of some crimes. When this person came up to the English, he enquired who they were, and whither they were going; and finding their country, and that they had been cast away, he informed them that their intended journey to the Cape would be attended with unspeakable difficulties from the natives, the wild beasts, and the nature of the country through which they were to pass.

Though this did not contribute to raise their spirits, they tried to engage him as a guide; but no arguments could previl on him to accept this office; nor would the natives, he said, suffer him, however strong his inclination might be.

Thus disappointed in the services of a man, who, had he been faithful, might have been of the most essential use, they pursued their journey for four or five days, during which the

natives constantly surrounded them in the day, taking from them whatever they pleased, but invariably retired in the night.

As they proceeded, they saw many villages, which they carefully avoided, that they might be less exposed to the insults of the natives.... At last they came to a deep gully, where three of the Caffres met them, armed with lances, which they held several times to the captain's throat. This irritating him beyond all patience, instead of soothing them by presents or address, he wrenched a spear out of one of their hands, and broke it in two. Of this the natives seemed to take no notice, and went away; but next day, on coming to a large village they found these three men with three or four hundred of their countrymen, all armed with lances and targets, who stopped the English, and began to pilfer and insult them, and at last fell upon them and beat them.

Fear suggesting that it was the intention of the natives to kill them, they formed the resolution of defending themselves to the last extremity, and having placed the women, the children, and invalids at some distance, the remainder, to the number of eighty or ninety, engaged their opponents in a kind of running fight for upwards of two hours, when our countrymen gaining a rising ground, where they could not be surrounded, a kind of parley took place.

During this unfortunate encounter, the probable cause of their future destruction, many were wounded on both sides, but none killed. A pacification taking place, the English cut the

buttons from their coats and presented them to the natives, on which they went away, and returned no more.

The following night they were terrified with the noise of the wild beasts, and kept watch for fear of them and the natives both. How dreadful a situation, especially for those who had been lately used to all the delicacies of the east!

When morning arrived, they were again joined by Trout, who had been on board the wreck, and had loaded himself with various articles of iron and copper, which he was now carrying to his kraal. He cautioned them against making any resistance in future; for, as they were not furnished with any weapons of defence, opposition would only irritate and increase obstructions. With this advice he left them.

Having made some progress during the day, they agreed to pass the night near a deep gulley, and were more disturbed than ever with the howlings of the wild beasts, which came so near as to occasion a general alarm, though a large fire was kept up to intimidate them.

Next day, as they were advancing, a party of natives came down upon them, and plundered them, among other things, of their tinder-box, flint, and steel, which proved an irreparable loss. Every man was now obliged to travel, by turns, with a fire-brand in his hand, while the natives followed them till it was almost dark.

At length they came to a small river, where they determined to stop during the night. Be-

fore the natives retired, they shewed more insolence than ever, robbing the gentlemen of their watches, and the ladies of their jewels, which they had secreted in their hair. Opposition was vain; the attempt only brought fresh insults or blows.

Next day they crossed the river. At this disastrous spot, their provisions being nearly expended, and the delay occasioned by travelling with women and children very great, the sailors began to murmur, and rashly resolved that every man should shift for himself.

Accordingly, the captain, Mr. Logie the first mate, the third mate, Colonel James and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Hosea, the purser, five of the children, the surgeon, and some others agreed to keep company together, and travel as before; and many of the sailors were also prevailed on to attend them, by the liberal promises of the passengers in this party.

On the other hand, Mr. Shaw the second mate, Mr. Trotter the fourth, Mr. Harris the fifth, Captain Talbot, Messrs. Williams and Taylor, M. d'Espinette and several other gentlemen, with a considerable number of seamen, in all forty-three persons, among whom was Hynes, from whose oral communication many particulars were afterwards obtained, resolved to hasten their journey. A young gentleman of the name of Law, about seven or eight years of age, crying after one of the passengers, they had the humanity to take him with them, and to carry him by turns when tired.

This separation was as fatal as it was cruel and impolitic; however, the second mate's

party having been stopped by a river, they once more joined with apparent satisfaction, and passed the stream together, continuing in company a whole day and part of another.

They now arrived at a large village, where they found Trout, who introduced his wife and child to them, and begged a piece of pork. He informed them that this was his residence, and again repeated, that the natives would not suffer him to depart, even should it be his voluntary choice to return to his own country. However, he communicated various articles of information relative to their journey, for which they made due acknowledgments; but it is to be lamented that he could not be induced to carry his services farther, or rather that his crimes and his character rendered him dangerous to be trusted, and fearful of trusting himself among Christians.

During their conversation with Trout, the natives surrounded them in numbers, and when the English proceeded on their journey, these people did not leave them till dusk. The following night both companies were united; but that distress which ought to have been the bond of unity, was unfortunately perverted into an occasion for disaffection and complaint.

Their provisions running very short, a party went down to the sea-side to gather shell-fish from the rocks, when a considerable quantity of oysters, muscles, and limpets, were found. The best of these were divided among the women and children; but the tide happening to set in, before they had completed a sufficient

stock, some of this miserable troop went with a very scanty allowance.

After this repast, which rather excited than gratified their appetites, about noon they reached a small village, where an old man approached them armed with a lance, which he levelled, making at the same time a noise somewhat resembling the report of a musket. From this circumstance, if it is properly stated, it is probable that he was aware of the power of fire-arms, and apprehended they would kill his cattle; for he instantly drove his herd into the kraal. In several of the preceding volumes, the figure and construction of a kraal has been mentioned; we shall therefore only repeat, that the cattle are always secured on the appearance of danger, and during the night, in the area formed by the tents of the natives, which are constantly set up in a circular direction.

The old man, seeing his cattle were not molested, took no farther notice of the English, but some other inhabitants of the same village dogged their progress, and behaved very ill.

The last, the final separation now took place; they parted to meet no more. On coming to this resolution, they seem at length to have been influenced by motives which had at least the fallacious appearance of reason. They observed that, by pursuing different routes, and travelling in small parties, they should be less the object of jealousy to the natives, and could the more easily procure subsistence. To counterbalance these advantages, however, they lost that unity of action, that systematic direc-

tion, which a prudent superior can communicate to those under his care; and by rejecting established authority, they soon split into parties, guided only by caprice, and swayed by temporary views. After all, they did not part without evincing those emotions, so honourable to human nature: their misfortunes had in some measure levelled distinctions, and the services of the lowest were regarded as tokens of friendship, not expressions of duty.

From this period, the fate of the captain and his associates is almost wholly unknown. But imagination cannot form a scene of deeper distress, than what the delicate and tender sex and innocent children must have experienced. It harrows up the very soul, to think what pangs they must have endured, struggling with calamity of every kind, and exposed to the rude assaults of a barbarous race of men, whom they could neither avoid nor conciliate. From the history, however, of the party, some of whom survived their distresses, it is probable that the hand of death soon released them from their accumulated ills. This is the only idea on which the heart of sensibility can dwell with pleasure; and this hope is confirmed by subsequent enquiries, which we shall state in the sequel; though the public mind was long harassed with the belief, that a few had been doomed to worse than death among the natives.

The purposed separation having taken place, the party which had attached itself to the second mate travelled till it was quite dark, when arriving at a convenient spot, they kindled a fire, and took up their repose for the night.

Next day it was conjectured they proceeded thirty miles, and though they saw many of the natives, none offered them the least molestation. Towards the close of day, they reached an extensive wood, and being fearful of entering it till morning, they spent a restless night on its verge, terribly alarmed by the wild beasts, whose howlings were dreadful indeed.

They continued their route the following day till noon, without any other food than wild sorrel and berries, which the birds had pecked at, a pretty certain indication that they were not poisonous. None of the natives made their appearance; and in the afternoon the wanderers reached a point of rocks, where they found some shell-fish, and having refreshed themselves, they advanced till they fell in with a large river, on the banks of which they reposed.

Next morning, they had the mortification to find that this stream was not fordable at that place; and as several of them could not swim, they resolved to trace its windings, and in their way fell in with many villages, but the inhabitants seemed too much alarmed to yield them any assistance.

Pursuing the course of the river a considerable way, and not finding it to narrow, they determined to construct catamarands, or floating stages, on which they might pass it. This being soon effected with such materials as they found on the banks, such as could not swim were placed on the float, which was impelled by the swimmers, and though the river was said to be nearly two miles over, they all crossed it in safety.

It was three days since they had left the sea coast, and during that period, they had scarcely tasted any thing but water and wild sorrel. They had the same fatigues to undergo in reaching the beach on the opposite side; but when they arrived there, they were fortunate enough to obtain plenty of shell-fish, which once more refreshed their exhausted frames.

After pursuing the trendings of the coast, for three or four days, in which time the natives suffered them to pass without opposition, they entered on a woody and desert country, as the rocks near the shore rendered that way impassable.

Penetrating a pathless wood, where perhaps no human being had ever trode, uncertain which way to proceed, incommoded by the heat, and exhausted with the fatigues of their march, they were almost ready to sink when they reached the summit of a hill. Here they rested, and had the satisfaction to see a spacious plain open before them, through which a fine stream meandered. As the wild beasts, however, were accustomed in their nocturnal prowlings, to resort hither for water, the situation of the travellers was both perilous and subject to perpetual alarms.

In the morning, one of them ascended a lofty tree, to observe the trendings of the coast, and having made their observations, they resumed their journey, and entered another wood just as night set in. Having passed this, through tracks which the wild beasts alone had formed, they again reached the sea coast as night com-

menced, and endeavoured to make fires, which, after the fatigues they had undergone in the day, was a toilsome business. The oysters which they collected were thrown into the fire, to make them open; for there was not a knife remaining among them. On this spot they reposed, but found not a drop of water.

The melancholy circumstances these men were under, were unfavourable for observation. Nevertheless it is remarked, that the first nation they passed through was of a dark copper-coloured complexion, and had long woolly hair, which they tied up in the form of a cone; their noses were prominent, and the general features not bad. In person they were robust and well-proportioned, and used no other covering but a slight girdle round their loins, except on hunting expeditions, or when it was bad weather. On such occasions they wore the skin of some wild beast. The women are well formed, and possess some regularity of features. Round their waist they wear a kind of net, which reaches half way down their thighs; but the meshes are so wide, that this can scarcely be called a covering.

Their houses are constructed of poles, ranged circularly, and brought together at the top, which is then thatched with reeds and long grass. The sides are wattled without, and plaistered within with cow dung. In the center is a hole about three feet deep, in which the fire is lighted, while the family take their stations round it. In building and domestic arrangements, they observe nearly the same forms throughout all that part of Africa.

Next day the wanderers, in the course of their journey, had the good fortune to discover a dead whale, which gave them no little satisfaction in their famishing condition. The want of a knife to cut it up, put it out of their power to profit to the full by this accidental supply; and some of them, even in the extremity of hunger, would have nauseated such food raw; however, by making a fire on part of the carcase, and digging the roasted part out with oyster shells, they all found means to make a hearty meal.

A fine champaign country now presented itself, the sight of which tempted them to believe that their fatigues were near a termination, and that they had reached the most remote of the Dutch settlements. Accordingly, some were for taking their route that way, while others persevered in their original plan of keeping in the vicinity of the shore. Thus new dissentions arose, and the want of unanimity again involved them in fresh distresses.

After many disputes, another division of the party took place. Mr. Shaw the fourth mate, Messrs. Williams and Taylor, Captain Talbot and some other gentlemen, with seamen to the number of twenty-two inclusive, among whom was Hynes the reporter, resolved to proceed inland; while the carpenter, the ship's steward, M. D'Espinette, and M. Olivier, with about twenty-four seamen, proceeded along the shore.

The party which took the interior, proceeded for three days through a very pleasant country, where they saw a number of deserted

kraals. During this time, they had nothing to subsist on but a few oysters which they carried with them, and some berries which they picked up by the way. The effects of hunger soon compelled them to return again to the coast, where they found the usual supplies of shell-fish. Before this, Captain Talbot had complained of great lassitude, and repeatedly sat down to rest himself. The company indulged him for some time by doing the same; but seeing he was quite exhausted, they went on, leaving him and his faithful servant, Blair, sitting side by side, and neither of them were heard of any more.

Having reposed near the shore, next day about noon they came to a small river where they found two of the carpenter's party, who, not being able to swim, had been left behind. The joy of these poor creatures, at seeing their comrades, baffled description. They had lived on shell-fish, which, while they were gathering, their fire went out, and involved them in the last distress.

With difficulty they were got over the river, and travelling on for four days more, came to another river of such breadth, that none would venture to pass it. There was no alternative now, but to march along its banks in hopes of finding a practicable passage; and in their way they came to a village, where the natives shewed them the inside of a watch, which some of the carpenter's party had given for a little milk. Mr. Shaw observing that a traffick would not be unacceptable, offered them the inside of his watch for a calf; but though they assent-

ed to the terms, no sooner had they obtained the prize than they withheld the calf, and drove the English from their village.

After several days' journeying, and passing through various villages without molestation, the river seemed practicable, and a catamarand being constructed as before, they all passed over, save two, who were afraid to venture..... So much more terrible to men is the dread of instant death than lingering misery!

Having gained the opposite bank, they took an oblique direction towards the shore, which they reached about noon on the third day. On the morrow, at the ebbing of the tide, they procured some shell-fish; and having refreshed themselves, they set out to encounter new perils.

In the course of that day's march, they fell in with a party of the natives, belonging to a new nation, who maltreated and beat them; and to avoid their persecution, they hid themselves in the woods, from which they again issued out, when the enemy was retired.

They had not proceeded far, before they perceived the prints of human feet in the sand, which convinced them that some of their late companions had preceded them. With the hopes of rejoining them, they traced the footsteps for a while, but soon lost them among rocks and grass.

After some time they came to another river of some magnitude, which they passed on a catamarand as before, and rested on the opposite bank. During the two following days, nothing remarkable happened. At the expiration of that period, they overtook the carpen-

ter's party, and on comparing sufferings, they found that those of the party which had got ahead, had been still more severe than theirs. The carpenter himself had been poisoned by eating some kind of fruit, M. Espinette and M. Olivier, worn out with fatigue, had been left to their fate. The unfortunate little traveller, Law, was still with them, and had hitherto borne fatigue in an astonishing manner.

Thus once more united, they proceeded together, till they came to a sandy bank, where they discovered a couple of planks with a spike nail in each. This must have convinced them that some European ship had been near the coast, or that they were in the vicinity of settlements; but the nails themselves were prizes of the first consequence. They flattened them between two stones, and bent them into something like knives; and happy were the possessors of such a valuable acquisition.

In a short time they came to another river, on the banks of which they found fresh water, which determined them to rest there for the night. On examining the sea-shore they found another dead whale, which would have diffused a general joy, had not a large party of the natives been seen observing their motions, who immediately came down upon them armed. These people, however, no sooner saw the miserable figure which the travellers made, than they lent their lances to such as were employed on the whale; by the assistance of which and their two knives, they cut it into junks, and carried off a considerable quantity till they could find fire and water to dress it.

On coming to a river, the following day, another of the party dropped, and they were under the hard necessity of leaving him. Being now in possession of plenty of meat, they travelled four days without intermission. Having procured a stick, they now set about making a kind of almanack, by cutting a notch for every day; but in crossing a river, this register of time was lost, and the care they had taken to compute their melancholy days was of no avail.

They soon reached a new river, where they halted for the night. The frequent impediments of rivers much retarded their passage; and it is a fact well known, that a considerable number of streams intersect the coast between that part of Caffraria, where they were wrecked, and the Cape. Few of these, however, are of great magnitude at any considerable distance from the sea; but as the wanderers derived all their subsistence from the watery element, they were obliged to submit to the inconvenience of passing them in general where the tide flowed. This will account for difficulties, which a more inland course, had it been practicable, would not have subjected them to.

As the weather was very unfavourable next morning, some of the company were afraid to cross the river, on which Hynes and about ten more, impatient to proceed, swam across, leaving the rest behind them. Having gained the opposite shore, they pursued their journey till they came to a place where shell-fish, wood, and water were abundant. Here they halted

two days in expectation of their friends coming up; but as it still blew fresh, they thought it in vain to wait any longer for their more timorous companions, and accordingly went on.

They had not journeyed many hours before they had the good fortune to discover a dead seal on the beach. One of the knives being in possession of this party, they set about cutting up their prey, and having performed this, they dressed some of the flesh on the spot, and carried the rest with them.

Next morning, the party left behind, overtook them. This was now under the conduct of the ship's steward, and in the interval of the recent separation, it appeared that they had suffered extremely from the natives, from hunger, and fatigue; and that five of them were no more.

Thus these unfortunate men were rapidly losing some of the body; yet the reflection on their forlorn condition, did not rouse them to the sense of the good effects of unanimity, which alone, had it been either a permanent principle, or enforced by an authority to which they ought to have submitted, might have saved them many distresses, and would have tended to the preservation of numbers. Concord is always strength; the contrary, even in the happiest circumstances, is weakness and ruin.

Having shared the remainder of the seal among them, and taken some repose, they again proceeded in one body, and after some time came to a lofty mountain, which they must either cross, or go round the bluff point

of a rock, on which the surf beat with great violence. They chose the latter alternative; but had reason to repent of their temerity, as they had a miraculous escape with their lives, and lost not only their remaining provisions, but their fire-brands were extinguished in the waves.

Dispirited by this essential loss, which was their chief protection from the wild beasts, they felt the misery of their situation with aggravated force; and an additional gloom clouded their future prospects. Marching along in this disconsolate mood, they perceived some female natives, who immediately fled. When the travellers came up to the spot where these women had been first descried, they had the satisfaction to find that the fire, on which they had been dressing some fish, was not extinguished. With joy they lighted their brands, and pursued their course.

Next day, they arrived at a village where the natives offered to barter a young bullock with them. This was a temptation not to be resisted. The inside of a watch, some buttons, and other trifles were gladly offered and accepted in exchange, and the beast was delivered up and killed by one of the Caffre's lances.

The natives were pleased to receive back the entrails, and our people having divided the carcase among them in the most impartial manner, in which their young friend was not forgot, they took up their lodgings here for the night, and next morning passed another river on a catamarand.

This was the only sustenance they had hitherto received from the natives by barter or favour, except that the women would sometimes give the poor little youth, who accompanied them, some milk. Among the most barbarous nations, the females, to the honour of their sex, are always found comparatively humane, and never was there an object of greater commiseration than Master Law. Hitherto he had got on tolerably well, by the benevolent attentions of his companions. He walked when able, and when tired, was carried in turn without a murmur. None ever obtained any food without allowing him a share. When the rest were collecting shell-fish, he was left to watch the fire, and on their return he participated in the spoils. On such disinterested humanity, we dwell with pleasure, and heaven will eye it with regard. Happy would it make us to reflect, that so much care had been ultimately successful; but when the soul of innocence winged its flight to the skies, let us hope that a Being, who delights in benevolence, took a milder account of the sins of those who relieved the wants of this unfortunate youth, and that his protectors enjoy his company where friendship is eternal.

They now entered on a sandy desert, which occupied ten days in passing. In this desolate tract, they had many rivers to pass, and had they not obtained a previous supply of food, they must all have perished. Water, however, was generally found by digging in the sand, and as they were safe from the apprehensions of the natives, this seems to

have been the most pleasant part of their journey.

Having crossed the desert, they entered on the territories of a new nation, who sometimes maltreated them, and at others, permitted them to pass without molestation. Being now on the borders of the ocean, they fell in with a party of the inhabitants, who advised them to go inland; and taking their advice, they soon came to a village where they found only women and children. The women brought out a little milk, which they gave to the boy. This nutritious fluid was kept in small baskets, curiously formed of rushes, with great compactness. Here they had an opportunity of examining several huts, and observed the curious mode in which the natives churned their butter. They suspend a leathern bag in the middle of the tent, and push it backwards and forwards till the butter arrives at a proper state of consistence. When it is prepared they mix it with soot, and anoint themselves with the composition, which proves a defence against the intense heats of the climate, and renders their limbs pliant and active.

While the travellers were resting themselves, the men belonging to the village returned from hunting, each bearing on the point of his spear a piece of deer's flesh. They formed a ring round the strangers, and seemed to gaze on them with admiration. After having satisfied their curiosity, they produced two bowls of milk, which they seemed willing to barter; but as our wretched countrymen had nothing to give in exchange, they denied them

this humble boon without an equivalent, and ate it up themselves.

Scarcely had they finished their meal, when they all rose up, and, in an instant, went off into the woods; leaving the English under some apprehensions as to the cause of this sudden motion. In a short time, however, they returned with a deer, and though our people begged, in the most impressive terms, to partake of the spoils, the natives turned a deaf ear to their solicitations, and insisted, moreover, on their quitting the kraal. This they were obliged to comply with, and, advancing a few miles, laid themselves down to rest.

For several days they pursued their journey without any remarkable occurrence. They frequently fell in with the natives, but they would part with nothing without a return, which it was not in their power to make. However, they had the negative satisfaction of not being annoyed in their progress.

They now came to another river, where they saw three or four huts, containing only women and children. The flesh of sea cows and other animals was hanging up to dry, of which the women gave the travellers a part.... That night they slept at a small distance from the huts.

Next morning, Hynes and nine others swam across the river; while the rest were too much alarmed to make the attempt. Those who had crossed the river soon after had the good luck to observe a seal sleeping, just above high water mark, and having cut off his retreat, they found means to kill him. This was a

providential supply; and having divided it, they travelled four or five days, occasionally falling in with the natives, who, on the whole, behaved with tolerable forbearance.

They now arrived at another river, which they were obliged to cross; but difficulties of this kind were become familiar. Next day, they found a whale; and being thus well supplied with provisions, they resolved to halt for their companions; but, after waiting two days, they proceeded without them. They afterwards learned, that the remainder of their friends had taken a more inland route, and had got before them.

Having cut up as much of the whale as they could carry, and being tolerably refreshed, they proceeded in a direct course, without the necessity of loitering in quest of food.

Thus they travelled for more than a week, and in their way discovered some pieces of rags, which satisfied them that their late associates had got the start of them. This induced them to hasten their march; but soon entering on a sandy desert, where there was little prospect of obtaining wood or water, they began to feel dejected. To their great joy, however, at the entrance of a deep gully they saw the following words traced on the sand, "Turn in here and you will find plenty of wood and water." This seemed to cheer them like a revelation from heaven: and on entering the gully, they found the notification verified, and the remains of several fires, which assured them that their late companions had reposed in the same place.

They proceeded for several days, proportionably exhausted with fatigue as they advanced, but without any memorable occurrence. They now came to a bluff point of a rock, which projected so far into the sea as to obstruct their passage that way, on which they directed their course more inland. To add to their distress, their stores were now exhausted, and while the dread of perishing of hunger was uppermost in their minds, they arrived at a large pond of water, and luckily found a number of land crabs and snails in the vicinity, on which they made a hearty meal, and then took up their repose.

As soon as it dawned, they resumed their journey; and, soon after entering a wood, they observed many trees torn up by the roots..... While they were lost in amazement at this phenomenon, to their terror and astonishment, thirty or forty large elephants started up out of the long grass with which the ground was covered. The travellers stood some moments in suspense, whether they should retreat or advance; but, at last, taking a circuitous course, they passed these enormous creatures without any injury. Probably, the elephants were not less terrified than our countrymen. The grass in which they lay was not less than eight or nine feet high. This may appear strange to those who are unacquainted with the luxuriant vegetation of tropical situations, and the effects of a peculiarly rich soil; but other travellers of unquestionable veracity have made the same remarks on Africa.

Our countrymen having reached the seashore, were miserably disappointed by the state of the tide, which precluded them from their usual supplies. To such extremity were they reduced, that some of them having made a kind of shoes of the bullock's hide, which they had obtained in barter from the natives, as mentioned before, singed off the hair, and broiled and ate them. To render this disgusting dish more palatable, they added some wild celery, which grew on the spot, and of this they all partook.

At low water, they resorted to the rocks to procure shell-fish, and, as they proceeded on their journey, they often perceived evident traces of that division of their party which had got the start of them. In two days' time they fell in with a hunting party of the natives. These men wore a kind of shoe on the right foot; and when they took a leap, they bounded from that foot with the utmost agility. They offered no molestation to our people as they passed; and for a succession of days, the natives every where behaved with the same forbearance.

After passing two rivers, and finding no fresh water near them, they entered on a steril country, where even the natives seemed to have nothing to subsist on, but what they derived from fishing and hunting. What then must have been the distress of our travellers! They had not a drop of water for some days; and a few berries, which they occasionally picked up, were the only alleviation of their

burning thirst. However, they soon reached the nation of the Caffres, properly so called, and saw a beautiful and populous country.

During their march through this territory, they observed, one day, a great number of the natives exercising themselves in throwing the hassagay, or lance. Being arranged in two lines, on opposite sides of a swelling lawn, one of the men rolled a wooden ball, with all his might, from the top of the descent, while his countrymen shewed their dexterity in lodging their lances in it, as it passed along.

The travellers were now starving in the midst of plenty. They saw plenty of cattle, but so tenacious were the natives of their property, that they would not part with the least valuable gratuitously, and our people had nothing to give in barter. So jealous where the Caffres of the depredations of these poor vagrants, that they constantly secured their cattle as they approached, and even used violence to their persons, to keep them at a distance. Thus we see, that, in all countries, poverty is considered rather as a crime than a misfortune; and he who has nothing to bestow, is immediately suspected of an intention to take away.

But the Caffres have been characterised by Vaillant as a humane and inoffensive people. How are we then to reconcile this description with the conduct they displayed to our countrymen? May not the idea that they were Dutchmen solve the difficulty? Between the Caffres and the Dutch colonists, an inveterate enmity subsisted at that period. The Caffres had been treated with unparalleled cruelty and

oppression by the white people, with whom they were conversant; and all white people were, therefore, probably regarded as enemies. Among uncivilized nations, wherever any intercourse has been established with Europeans, the characters of the latter, in general, have been too hastily determined, from the conduct of a worthless few. Thus, as on other important occasions, many suffer for the vices of individuals.

Our travellers, every where repelled, or regarded with apprehension, at length came to a river, and on the farther side of it were met by a party of the natives, one of whom had adorned his hair with a bit of a silver buckle, which was known to belong to the ship's cook. It seems, the cook had set a particular value on his buckles, and had covered them with bits of cloth to conceal them from the natives; but at last, hunger had driven him to offer part of them in barter for food; but no sooner had the natives obtained their prize, than they flew from their engagement, as was the general practice, and drove the claimants away.

Hynes and his party were severely handled by the body of the natives they had just fallen in with; and to avoid their persecution, they travelled till late at night, when coming to a little wood, they took up their repose for a few hours; but recommenced their journey before light, that they might escape a repetition of the ill treatment of the natives.

Next day, about noon, they reached a spot where there was good water, and the probability of finding plenty of shell-fish. This deter-

mined them to halt and refresh themselves. While in this situation, they were overtaken by a violent storm of thunder and lightning, and the rain poured down in such torrents, that they were obliged to hold up their canvass frocks over the fire to save it from being extinguished. Next day, at low water, they found shell-fish as usual; but soon after they resumed their journey, and, on coming to a large village, the inhabitants set upon them with such fury, that several were severely wounded, and one of them died soon after..... Hynes received a wound in his leg from a lance; and being knocked down, was left senseless on the spot. His companions thinking him dead, marched on; however, in a few hours, to the unspeakable joy of all, he rejoined his friends, after they had despaired of ever seeing him more.

From this time they lost sight of the habitations of the natives, and entered on a sandy desert, where it was with the utmost difficulty they could pick up any subsistence. At intervals, however, they experienced the usual bounties of the sea; and having collected as many shell-fish as possible, they opened them by the force of fire, and taking out the animal, left the shells, which infinitely diminished the labour of carriage. This expedient they did not hit on at first. Well may necessity be said to be the mother of invention!

Having passed the desert, they soon after arrived at a large river, which they afterwards learned was named Boschiesman's River..... Here they overtook Thomas Lewis, one of the

division who had got before them. This poor man had been taken ill, and was abandoned to his fate. What must his extasy have been, to find himself once more united to his associates; but the present relief came too late! He informed them that he had travelled inland, and seen many huts, at one of which he obtained a little milk, and from another was beaten away. He added, that having reached the place where they now found him, he was so sensible of his reduced state, that he could not attempt to cross the stream, and had come to the resolution of returning to the nearest kraal, indifferent as to his reception or life.

In vain did his companions strive to get the better of his determination. They flattered him with the hopes of being yet able to reach the Cape; but their encouragement was ineffectual. Both his body and mind were broken down; he had drained the cup of affliction to the dregs; despair had laid her iron hand on him and sealed him for her own. In spite of all their entreaties, he went back to the natives; and had once more the good fortune to find assistance, at the time when he could least of all expect it, and in such a shape as proved effectual to his preservation. But we are anticipating events.

On exploring the sea coast, our people, to their great joy, discovered another whale, and having cut the flesh into junks, they loaded themselves with as much as they could carry. They again lost sight of the natives and their huts; but where man retires, the wild beasts usurp dominion; and these kept them in per-

petual alarm. No parts are more infested with them than where they were now travelling; and indeed, it appears wonderful, that, with all their precautions, they should be able to escape their open ravages. That stragglers must have fallen a prey to the savages of the forest, and the dying, or dead, found a grave in their bellies, are circumstances that can little be doubted.

On the fourth day after passing this river, they overtook the ship's steward, and Master Law, who still had survived ineffable toils. The cooper had been buried the preceding evening in the sand; but when Hynes and the steward went to take a farewell-view of the spot, they found that the body had been carried off by some carnivorous animal, which had evidently dragged it, to a considerable distance, through the sand. The vestiges of these ravenous beasts, where so plain on the sand, that they were filled with horror at the sight.

Hynes's party presented the steward and child with some of the flesh of the whale, which refreshed them considerably; and for eight or ten days more they proceeded in company.

At last they came to a point of rocks, and as the whale was, by this time, quite expended, they thought it proper to go round the edge, in quest of their customary supplies..... This took up so much time, that they were obliged to sleep on the rocks, where the water was very brackish. In the morning the steward and child were both taken ill, and being unable to proceed, the party agreed to halt another day. The extreme coldness of the rock, on

which they had slept the preceding night, had produced a sensible effect on them all, and probably led to that catastrophe, which, as infant innocence is concerned, must affect every heart the more. In the course of the following night, this poor child, who had run through so much distress already, and who might now be said to be within the reach of relief, paid the debt of nature. He had been left, as they supposed, asleep near the fire where they had reposed; but when they had made their arrangements for breakfast, and wished to call him to participate, it was found that his soul had taken its flight into another world.

Forgetting their own misery, they felt for the loss of this tender youth, as if he had been the son of each; but the sufferings of the steward were inexpressible. This child had been the object of his fondest care during a long and perilous journey; and now to lose him was distraction: it was with the utmost difficulty that his companions could tear him from the spot.

They had not proceeded far before one of the party asked for a shell of water: this being given him, he solicited a second, and immediately after he had drunk it up, he laid himself down and instantly expired. So much were they habituated to scenes of distress, that, by this time, death had ceased to be regarded as shocking....it was even considered as a consummation, rather to be wished than dreaded..... They left this poor man where he dropped; and they had not advanced far, before another complained of extreme weakness; and sat down

on the sand by the sea-side to rest himself..... Him too they left, compelled by severe necessity, in order to search for wood and water, promising, if successful, they would return and assist him.

Having sought, in vain, for a comfortable resting place for the night, they were all obliged to repose on the sands. One of them humanely recollecting the situation of their comrade, who was unable to proceed, went back to the spot where he had been left, in hopes of recovering him; but the unhappy man was not to be found; and, as he had nothing to shelter or protect him, it was concluded, that he had fallen a prey to the wild beasts.

With the first approach of day they resumed their journey. Their situation was now more deplorable than ever. For many hours they had not been able to procure a drop of fresh water; the glands of their throats and mouths became much swollen; and, in the extremity of thirst, they were induced to swallow their own urine.

This was the crisis of calamity. The misery they now underwent is shocking to relate. For two days they had existed without food or water; and the steward, whose benevolence ought to immortalize his memory, now followed his little favourite into another world. In short, to such a state of want and weakness were they now reduced, that death was stripped of all its terrors. In traversing the sea-coast, they found part of a fish, which afforded about a mouthful to each; but the want of water was much more severely felt than that of food.

Next morning, two more of the party were reduced to the most languishing state; one of whom unable to proceed a step farther, laid himself down; and his companions, destitute of all means of assisting him, took an affectionate leave, and left him to expire.

Towards evening, on reaching a deep gully, where there was, at first, the prospect of finding some water, they found another of the Grosvenor's crew, who had reached this spot, lying dead, with his right hand cut off at the wrist. We are told, that his companions recollected it had been the common asseveration of the deceased, "May I lose my right hand, if this is not true;" and hence they superstitiously imagined that Providence had interfered, by a miracle, to shew its indignation against his profaneness.

One of the crew, who had lost his own clothes in crossing a river, took this opportunity of supplying himself, by stripping the dead man; and then they all proceeded till night, when they laid themselves down to sleep without the least sustenance but what their own water afforded them.

Next day brought no alleviation of their miseries. Necessity impelled them to proceed, though hope scarce darted a ray through the gloom of their prospects.

The whole party was, at last, reduced to three persons. Hynes, Evans, and Wormington; and those could only hope to be a few days behind their companions. Their faculties rapidly declined; they could scarcely hear or see; and a kind of fatuity seized their minds.

Their misery, from thirst, became now so intolerable, that Wormington earnestly importuned his two associates to determine by lot who should die, in order that the others might be preserved by drinking his blood. Though Hynes was almost become childish, this idea shocked him; he shed tears, and declared, that as long as he was able to walk he could not think of casting lots, but that, should he be obliged to drop, they might use him as they pleased. On this, Wormington shaking hands with Hynes and Evans, left them to proceed without him.

Every hour now seemed to throw a deeper gloom over their fate: nature could support no more. Hynes and Evans, however, made another effort to get on, without even hoping that relief was within the possibility of their reach. This day they saw something before them which had the appearance of large birds; but judge their surprise, when, on approaching nearer, they found them to be men. Nearly blind and ideots, they did not, at first, recollect who their new-found companions were; but after some time they discovered that they were four of the steward's party, from which they had been separated. One of them, a boy, named Price, advanced to meet them, and gave them the pleasing information, that his associates had fresh water in their possession.... This inspired Hynes and Evans with new life; and reciprocal enquiries took place as to the fate of their lost companions. The three men, whom Hynes and his companion had overtaken, were named Berney, Leary, and De Lasso.

These hearing that Wormington was left behind, set out in search of him, charging Hynes and Evans not to drink too freely of water, as several had expired from the eagerness with which they swallowed this fluid after long abstinence. But the torments of thirst rendered them regardless of every other consideration; they were forcibly removed from the water, and the source closed with sand, to remove the temptation of excess.

Wormington was recovered by the humanity of those who went to find him, and a painful detail of sufferings took place, while they all rested in a kind of alcove. It appeared that the captain's steward had been buried in the sand of the last desert they had passed, and that the survivors were reduced to such extremity, that after he had been interred, they sent back two of their companions to cut off part of his flesh; but while they proceeded in this horrid business, they had the good fortune to discover a young seal, newly driven on shore and fresh bleeding, which proved a most seasonable relief. They farther stated, that they had obtained shell-fish in the sand, when none were to be seen above, by observing the manner in which the birds scratched for them. Without this discovery, they must infallibly have perished.

Hynes and Evans, recounting their adventures to the party they had joined, among other circumstances mentioned, that when the ship's steward was left, he had decent apparel on. This tempted one of them to propose to Evans, who was pretty well recovered, to go

back to the spot and strip the body; but the steward was not to be found; and they concluded that the wild beasts had anticipated their designs. These beasts of prey were so numerous, as to be seen in companies of twenty or more; and it was the common and effectual practice of the travellers, to shout as loud as possible, to drive those formidable animals away.

Being now arrived at a favourable spot for water and shell-fish, they employed two days in collecting provisions for their future march, and in refreshing themselves. Rest and food had an astonishing effect in restoring, not only the powers of the body, but of the mind; and in a short space they thought themselves qualified to encounter new fatigues.

With extreme difficulty and danger they passed a large river, supposed to be the Zon Dags, on a catamarand; and having reached the opposite shore, they looked back with terror and amazement on their fortunate escape from being driven out to sea by the rapidity of the stream. Here they found the species of shell-fish which buries itself in the sand, and increased their supplies with them.

The united party pursued their route over a desert country, where neither hut nor native was to be seen; and in six days reached the Schwart River, as they afterwards learned, on the banks of which they took up their abode for the night.

At last the country began to assume a fertile and cultivated aspect, and some huts appeared at a distance from the shore. While

they were contemplating with pleasure this change of prospects, the grass in their vicinity took fire, and spread with great rapidity.

They were all alert in trying to extinguish it, lest this involuntary mischief should provoke the resentment of the natives, or the blaze call them to the spot.

Next morning they swam over the river in safety, and soon discovered a dead whale lying on the beach. Thus supplied with plenty of food, they purposed resting here for a few days, could they have found fresh water; but that necessary article being wanting, they cut up as much of the whale as they could carry, and proceeded on their route. In a short time, however, they came to a thicket where they met with water, and here they halted and reposed.

Next morning four of the party went back to the whale for a larger supply; De Lasso and the boy Price being left in charge of the fire. As Price was searching for fuel, he perceived two men with guns, and being intimidated at the sight, retired hastily to the fire, while the agreeable intruders pursued him.... These men belonged to a Dutch settlement in the neighbourhood, and were in search of some strayed cattle. One of them, named John Battores, supposed to be a Portuguese, was able to converse with the Italian, De Lasso, so as to be understood; a circumstance as fortunate as it was little to be expected.

Battores, having learned the outline of their melancholy story, attended them to the whale, where their companions were employed in cut-

ting away the flesh. Affected at the sight of these miserable objects, he desired them to throw away what they had been collecting, and promised them better fare when he reached the habitation to which he belonged.

In vain shall we attempt to describe the sensations of the shipwrecked wanderers, on receiving this intelligence, and that they were now within four hundred miles of the Cape. The extravagant effects of their joy, according as they operated on different systems, are scarcely to be conceived: every faculty seemed in a state of convulsive agitation. One man laughed, another cried, and a third danced with transport.

On reaching the house of Mynheer Christopher Roostoff, to whom Battores was bailiff, they were treated with the kindest attention. The master, on being made acquainted with their distresses, ordered some bread and milk to be set before them; but, acting rather on principles of humanity than prudence, he furnished them such a quantity, that their weak stomachs being overloaded, they had almost killed themselves. After their meal, sacks were spread on the ground for them to repose on.

It had been so long since they had known any thing of the calculation of time, that they were unacquainted even with the name of the month; but the kalendar of misery was now complete, and they were given to understand, that the day of their deliverance was the 29th of November; so that one hundred and seventeen days had rolled away their melancholy

hours since they were shipwrecked; a period of suffering almost unparalleled, and during which they had often been miraculously preserved.

Next morning, Mynheer Roostoff killed a sheep for the entertainment of his guests; and another Dutchman, of the name of Quin, who lived at the distance of a few miles, arrived with a cart and six horses, to convey the party towards the Cape. The boy, Price, being lame, from the hardships he had undergone, was detained at Roostoff's house, who kindly undertook his cure, and promised to send him after the rest, when he was recovered.

The remainder, getting into the cart, reached Quin's house, who hospitably entertained them for several days. They were afterwards forwarded from one settlement to another, in carts, till they arrived at Swellendam, about a hundred miles from the Cape. Wherever they passed, they experienced the humanity of the farmers, and had their wants relieved with no sparing hand.

At Swellendam they were detained till orders should be received from the governor at the Cape, in regard to their future destiny, Holland and Great Britain being at that time at war. At length two of the party were ordered to be forwarded to the Cape, in order to be examined, while the rest were to remain at Swellendam. Accordingly Wormington and Leary proceeded to the Cape, where having been strictly interrogated, they were put on board a Dutch man of war, lying in the bay, with orders to be set to work. While in this

situation, Wormington having discovered some fraudulent practices carrying on by the boatswain, imprudently threatened to give information to his superiors, on which Leary and Wormington being desired to step into a boat, were instantly conveyed on board a Danish East Indiaman, just ready to sail; and, by this fortunate incident, first reached their native land.

But to return to the fate of the rest. Though the flames of war were raging between the two nations, the Dutch government at the Cape, on being informed of the particulars of the loss of the Grosvenor, set a brilliant example of humanity, and sent out a large party in quest of the unhappy wanderers.

This detachment consisted of one hundred Europeans and three hundred Hottentots, attended by a great number of waggons, each drawn by eight bullocks. The command was given to Captain Muller, who had orders to proceed, if possible, to the wreck, and load with such articles as might be saved.

De Lasso and Evans were engaged as guides; but Hynes, being still very weak, was left at Swellendam. This party was well provided with such articles as were most likely to ensure their favourable reception among the natives, and procure the liberty of the unfortunate persons whom they might pick up in their way. They proceeded with spirit and alacrity, till the Caffres, in consequence of the dissentions between them and the colonists, interrupted the expedition. In their progress, they found Thomas Lewis, who had been abandon-

ed by his companions, as formerly mentioned, William Hatterly, and another. Hatterly was servant to the second mate, and had kept company with that party, till he alone survived. Thus the fate of one division was ascertained.

At other places on the road, they met with seven Lascars, and two black women, one of whom was servant to Mrs. Logie, the other to Mrs. Hosea. From these women they learned, that soon after the party to which Hynes attached himself parted from the captain and the ladies, they also took separate routes, the latter intending to join the Lascars: but the fate of either, after this separation, was unknown, and ever will be so. They indeed saw the captain's coat on one of the natives, but whether he died or was killed, can never be discovered.

After the enmity of the natives impeded the progress of the waggons, some of the party travelled fifteen days on horseback, in prosecution of their plan; but the Caffres continuing to harass them, they were obliged to return, after being absent about four months.

Captain Muller reached Swellendam with the three Englishmen, the seven Lascars, and two black women, the boy Price, and the two guides, De Lasso and Evans. The people of colour were detained at Swellendam; but the English were forwarded to the Cape, where, after being examined, they were permitted to take their passage to Europe on board a Danish ship, the captain of which promised to land them in England; but, except Price, who was

set on shore at Weymouth, they were all carried to Copenhagen, from whence, at last, they found their way to England.

Such was the termination of the adventures of these unfortunate shipwrecks; but enquiries as to the fate of the captain and his party did not rest here. Though it is probable, that before the first Dutch expedition could have reached them, they had all paid the debt of nature in one way or another, and consequently were removed from sublunary pains, rumours had been spread, that several of the English were still in captivity among the natives, and these obtained such general currency and belief, that M. Vaillant, whose philanthropy equalled his genius and his resolution, being then travelling in Caffraria, made another attempt to discover the reputed captives; but could learn nothing decisive as to their situation or final fate.

The public mind, however, continued still to be agitated, and the interest that all nations took in the fate of these unhappy persons, particularly the women, some of whom, it was reported, had been seen, tempted another party of Dutch colonists, with the sanction of government, to make another effort to explore the country, and to reach the wreck.

These men set out on the 24th of August, 1790, amply provided, from Kaffer Kuyl's River, towards Cape Natal, on the coast of which the Grosvenor was supposed to have been wrecked. Of this journey we have a journal kept by Van Reenen, one of the party, and published by Captain Riou. It would not be

generally interesting to our readers, to give the meagre details of distances travelled, and elephants killed; of dangers encountered, and rivers crossed; we shall therefore confine ourselves to such incidents as demand universal attention, or are connected with the melancholy subject now under consideration.

After proceeding an immense way, on the 3d of November, they arrived among the Hambonaas, a nation quite different from the Caffres. They have a yellow complexion, and their long coarse hair is frizzled up like a turban. Some of these people informed our adventurers, that subject to them was a village of bastard Christians, who were descended from people shipwrecked on the coast, of whom three old women were still alive*, and were married to an Hambonaa captain. This intelligence roused their curiosity, and they were fortunate enough to obtain an interview with the old women in question, who said they were sisters; but having been shipwrecked when children, they could not say to what nation they originally belonged. The Dutch adventurers offered to take them and their children back on their return, at which they seemed much pleased. They afterwards fell in with Trout, whose name has been recorded in the foregoing narrative, who at first engaged to

* It appears probable, that the reports which had been spread, in regard to some European women being among the natives, originated from this circumstance; and as it was neither known nor suspected, that any other white people were in this quarter, it was naturally concluded they must have belonged to the Grosvenor.

conduct them to the spot where the Grosvenor was wrecked, and informed them, that nothing was now to be seen, except some cannon, iron, ballast, and lead. He also added, that all the unfortunate crew of that ship had perished, some by the hands of the natives, and the rest of hunger.

Trout, who, it is to be feared, was guilty of much duplicity from the first, pretended that he was a free man, and had sailed in an English ship from Malacca; but finding himself likely to be detected, and probably apprehensive of being carried back to the Cape, he studiously avoided the Dutch in the sequel, and left them to find their way to the wreck in the best manner they were able.

As they were proceeding to the spot, one of the party, named Houltshausen, unfortunately fell into a pit of burnt stakes*, by which he was terribly wounded in the palm of one of his hands, which, in the event, brought on a locked jaw, and terminated in his death.

However, several of them proceeded on horseback to the wreck, and found nothing more than what Trout had described remaining. It was plainly perceived that fires had been made in the vicinity, and on a rising ground, between two woods was a pit, where things had been buried and dug out again. This likewise tallied with the information of Trout, who told them that every article, col-

* These pits are dug by the natives, and being covered over with branches of trees and grass, serve as snares for the elephants, into which they sometimes inadvertently fall, and are taken.

lected from the wreck, had been dispersed over the country, and that the greatest part of the goods had been conveyed to Rio de la Goa, to be sold. This place was represented to be about four days' journey from the scene of the catastrophe.

The natives, in the neighbourhood, expressed great astonishment that the Dutch had been at such infinite pains to come in search of the unfortunate crew; and they all promised that, in case of any similar disaster, they would protect such people as might be thrown on the coast, if they could be assured of obtaining beads, copper, and iron for their trouble; which was liberally promised by the Dutch.

These intrepid adventurers now concluded that they were four hundred and forty-seven hours or leagues distant from the Cape; and two hundred and twenty-six beyond the limits of any Christian habitation.

Finding that nothing farther was to be discovered relative to the wreck, or the fate of the persons who had reached the shore, the Dutch determined to return, particularly as Houltshausen's illness increased.

In their way back, they called at the bastard Christian village, and would have taken the three old women under their protection, who seemed desirous of living among Christians; but they wished first to gather in their crops: adding, when that business was accomplished, their whole race, to the number of four hundred, would be happy to depart from their present settlement. They were promised every indulgence, in case they were disposed to emi-

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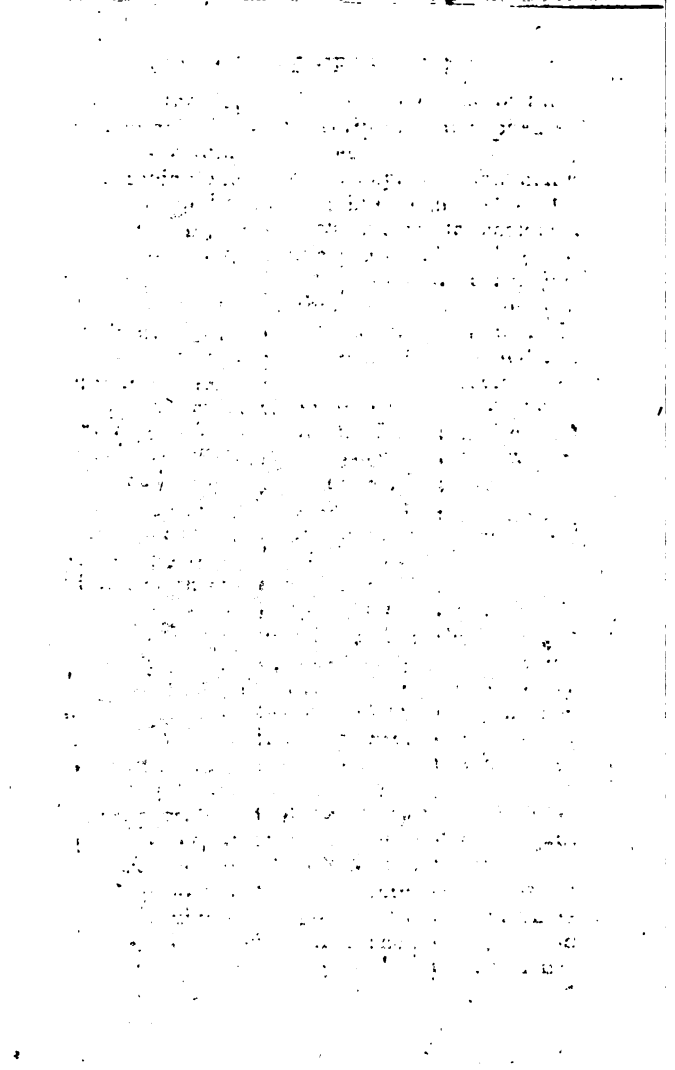
Lodewyk Prins trode to Death by an Elephant.



grate to the Cape. On seeing people of their own complexion and description, they appeared to be exceedingly agitated.

In their homeward journey, they shot many elephants and sea-cows; but on the 1st of December, they met with a terrible accident, while they were cutting up and salting the sea-cows which they had shot the preceding day. "As we were thus engaged," to use the words of the journal, "a large elephant made up to the waggons: we instantly pursued and attacked him, when after having received several shot, by which he twice fell, he crept into a very thick underwood. Thinking we had fully done for him. Tjaart van der Valdt, Lodewyk Prins, and Ignatius Mulder advanced to the spot, when he rushed out furiously from the thicket, and catching hold of Prins with his trunk, trode him to death, driving one of his tusks through the body, then threw it up in the air to the distance of thirty feet.

"The others perceiving that there was no possibility of escaping on horseback, dismounted, and crept into the thicket to hide themselves. The elephant seeing nothing in view but one of the horses, followed it some time, and then turning about, came to the spot where the dead body was left. At this instant our whole party renewed the attack; and after he had received several more wounds, he again escaped into the thickest part of the wood.

"We now supposed we were safe, but while we were digging a grave for our unfortunate companion, the elephant rushed out again, and drove us all from the place. Tjaart van der

Valdt got another shot at him, and a joint attack commencing, he began to stagger, and falling, the Hottentots dispatched him as he lay on the ground.

"The fury of this animal is indescribable. Those of our party, who knew any thing of elephant hunting, declared that it was the fleetest and most desperate they had ever seen.

"The Hottentots told us, that the elephant never leaves a dead body when attacked, until he has swallowed the whole carcase piece-meal; and that they themselves had seen a Hottentot killed nearly in a similar manner with our friend, of whose body they could never find the least remains."

The rest of their journey afforded little worth notice. In January, 1791, they reached their respective homes, after surmounting incredible difficulties in an expedition to which they were prompted solely by a principle of humanity, and the desire of relieving, if any remained alive, such of our countrymen as might be among the natives. No intelligence of this kind, after the most diligent enquiries, came to their ears. They were indeed informed, that the ship's cook had been alive about two years before the period of this journey; but that he then caught the small pox and died.

We cannot conclude this mournful narrative better, than with the sensible reflections of Captain Riou.

"Had the party, says he, "that set out in search of these shipwrecked people, in 1783, prosecuted their journey with the same degree

of zeal and resolution, that Van Reenen's party manifested, it is possible they might have discovered and relieved some who have since perished. Yet as they could not have arrived at the place of the wreck in less than six months after the disaster happened, there is no great probability for supposing, after such a length of time had elapsed, that any great number of the unfortunate sufferers could be remaining alive.

"But what we have most to regret is, that perhaps the failure of the endeavours of the unfortunate crew to save their lives, was owing to their own misconduct. It is too often the case, that disorder and confusion are the consequence of extreme distress, and that despair seizing on the unprincipled mind, hurries it on to a subversion of all good order and discipline; so that when the joint efforts of the whole are most necessarily requisite for the general good, it is then that each desponding, thoughtless wretch acts from an impulse of the moment, whichever way his agitated tumultuous feelings direct him; and from an erroneous idea of self interest; or, wonderful as it may appear, from a desire of gratifying a rebellious and turbulent spirit, at a time when it can be done with impunity, is always ready to overturn every plan that may be proposed or prosecuted by his superiors, and the considerate few that may be of his party.

"Such must have been, and such we, indeed, are told, was the situation of the crew of the Grosvenor, subsequent to their shipwreck.

" Though it may be said, it is a very easy matter to see errors when the consequences have happened, it will not surely be too much to assert, that when this ship's crew was once safely on shore, with the advantage of what articles they could procure from the wreck, their situation, however deplorable, could not be considered as hopeless. For had a chosen body of ten or twenty marched a few days to the northward, they must have fallen in with Rio de la Goa, where it seldom happens that there is not a French or Portuguese slave-trading ship. But allowing that Captain Coxon was much out in his reckoning, and that he supposed himself much nearer to the Cape than he really was, they might then have existed on the sea-coast in that climate, sheltered by huts, till ready to set out: and by preserving order and discipline, and conducting themselves properly in regard to the natives, they might have proceeded gradually, in safety, into the territories of the Dutch.

" Had the crew continued under the orders and discipline of their officers, either of those objects might have been accomplished, by men whose minds were not totally given up to despair; or they might have subsisted there on what provisions they could pick up from the wreck, together with what they could purchase from the natives, till a boat could be constructed, and sent to solicit assistance from the Cape.

" These reflections have been extended, by considering the circumstances the shipwrecked

people were placed in; from all which, it may be fairly concluded, that the greater part might have effected a return to their native land, had any idea of the advantages of discipline and subordination guided them.

"It is to be hoped, then, that the fatal consequences attending disorderly behaviour in these calamitous situations, will in time impress on the minds of seamen, this incontrovertible truth, that their only hope of safety must depend on their obedience."

NARRATIVE

OF THE LOSS OF THE

HALSEWELL INDIAMAN,

OFF SEACOMBE,

IN THE ISLE OF PURBECK,

ON

THE COAST OF DORSETSHIRE, IN 1786.

NO two naval disasters, of recent date, have been attended with more peculiar circumstances of pity and regret, than the loss of the Grosvenor and Halsewell Indiamen, which, in the order of events, follow in succession.... Though the fate of the Grosvenor's crew was eminently more calamitous, the Halsewell being wrecked on our own coast, in the very commencement of her voyage, and the circumstances of course better known, spread a more general degree of commiseration.

This ship was commanded by Captain Richard Pierce, an old and experienced officer, who, to professional merit, added the higher distinctions of moral excellence, in whatever view he was placed. She was bound for Coast and Bay, and was in every respect a complete vessel for the nature of her destination.

On the 16th of November, 1785, she fell down to Gravesend, where she completed her lading; and having taken the passengers on board, among whom were several young ladies, and two of them daughters of the captain, she sailed through the Downs, on the 1st of January, 1786; and next morning, being abreast of Dunnose, a fallacious calm commenced.

Next day, in the afternoon, a breeze sprang up from the south, and thick weather setting in, towards evening they were obliged to come to an anchor. Early next morning, a strong gale coming on, and the ship driving towards shore, they found themselves under the necessity of cutting their cables, and running off to sea. At noon they bore down Channel..... About ten at night, it blew a violent gale of wind at south, and they were obliged to carry a press of sail to keep the ship off shore.

Soon after they shipped a large quantity of water on the gun-deck, and in sounding the well, found the ship had sprung a leak, and had already five feet water in her hold, on which all the pumps were set to work.

On Wednesday the 4th, at two in the morning, they endeavoured to wear the ship without success, on which it was judged expedient for her preservation, to cut away the mizenmast, and after that the mainmast, on which occasion five men were drowned.

The leak at this time was gaining fast on the pumps, but by ten o'clock the water was got somewhat under, by constant exertion; and the wind considerably abated. The ship, however, laboured extremely, and began to be

much disabled. Soon after, the weather clearing up, the Berry Head was distinguishable, about four or five leagues distance; and having erected jury-masts, they bore up for Portsmouth.

Early in the morning of the 5th, the wind blew fresh from the south, and the weather was very thick. At noon, Portland bore north by east, distant two or three leagues. In the evening a strong gale set in, when the Portland lights were seen bearing north-west, at the distance of four or five leagues, on which they wore ship and got her head to the westward; but finding they were losing ground on that tack, they kept stretching on to the eastward, in hopes of weathering Peverel Point, and reaching Studland Bay. At eleven at night it became clear, when they saw St. Alban's Head less than two miles to the leeward of them, when they took in sail immediately, and let go the small bower anchor, and after that the sheet anchor; but in a short time, after each of those expedients, the ship drove again.

In this alarming situation, the captain sent for Mr. Henry Meriton, the second mate, in whom it seems he placed great confidence, and asked his opinion as to the probability of saving their lives; to which he replied with all the composure that could be expected, under such alarming circumstances, that he feared there was little hope, as they were driving fast on the shore, and might expect every moment to strike. It was agreed that the boats at that time could be of no use; but in case an opportunity should present itself of making them serviceable, it was proposed that the officers

should be confidentially requested to reserve the long-boat for the use of the ladies and themselves, which precaution was immediately taken.

The ship still driving and approaching very fast to the shore, about two in the morning of the 6th, the fatal day, Mr. Meriton had another conference with the captain, who expressed extreme anxiety for the preservation of his beloved daughters, and earnestly asked the mate if he could devise any means of saving them. On his expressing his concern, that he feared it would be impossible, and that their only chance would be to wait till morning, the captain lifted up his hands in silent, agonizing ejaculation.

At this dreadful moment, the ship struck with such violence, as to dash the heads of those who were standing in the cuddy, against the deck above them, and the fatal blow was accompanied by a shriek of horror, which burst at one instant from every quarter of the ship.

The seamen, many of whom had been remarkably inattentive and remiss in their duty during great part of the storm, and had actually skulked in their hammocks, and left the exertions of the pump, and the other labours attending their situation, to the officers of the ship and the soldiers, roused by the tremendous blow to a sense of their danger, now poured upon the deck, to which no endeavours of their officers could keep them, whilst their assistance might have been use-

ful*; and in frantic exclamations demanded of heaven and their fellow sufferers, that succour, which their timely efforts might possibly have succeeded in procuring. But it was now too late; the ship continued beating on the rocks, and soon bulged, and fell with her broadside towards the shore: when she struck, a number of the men climbed up the ensign staff, under an apprehension of her going to pieces immediately.

Mr. Meriton, at this crisis of horror, offered to these unhappy beings the best advice in his power; he recommended their coming all to that side of the ship which lay lowest on the rocks, and singly to take the opportunities which might then offer of escaping to the shore. And having thus attended to the safety of the desponding crew, he returned to the round-house, where, by this time, all the passengers and most of the officers were assembled, the latter employed in offering consolation to the unfortunate ladies, and with unparalleled magnanimity, suffering their compassion for the fair and amiable companions of their misfortunes, to get the better of the sense of their own danger, and the dread of almost inevitable death. At this moment, what must be the feelings of a father....of such a father as Captain Pierce!

In this humane work of offering comfort to the fair sufferers, Mr. Meriton now joined, by

* It is generally supposed that the ship was lost by the intemperance and misconduct of the crew; and perhaps some of the officers were not without blame.

assurances of his opinion, that the ship would hold together till morning, when they would all be safe; and Captain Pierce observing one of the young gentlemen loud in his expressions of terror, and hearing him frequently exclaim that the ship was going to pieces, with an appearance of composure, bid him hold his peace, observing to him, that though the ship should go to pieces, he would not, but would be safe enough.

It will now be necessary to describe the situation of the place which proved fatal to so many lives, to convey a more correct idea of the melancholy, the deplorable scene.

The ship struck on the rocks at or near Seacombe, on the Island of Purbeck, between Peverel Point and St. Alban's Head, at a part of the shore where the cliff is of vast height, and rises almost perpendicularly from its base.

But at this particular spot, the cliff is excavated at the bottom, and presents a cavern of ten or twelve yards in depth, and of breadth equal to the length of a large ship, the sides of the cavern so nearly upright as to be extremely difficult of access, the roof formed of the stupendous cliff, and the bottom of it strewed with sharp and uneven rocks, which seem to have been rent from above.

It was at the mouth of this cavern, that the unfortunate wreck lay stretched, offering her broadside to the horrid chasm; but at the time the ship struck, it was too dark to discover the extent of their danger, and the extreme horror of their situation.

In addition to the company already in the round-house, they had admitted three black women, and two soldiers' wives, so that the numbers there were now increased to near fifty; Captain Pierce sitting in a chair, cot, or some other moveable, with a daughter on each side of him, each of whom he alternately pressed to his bosom; the rest of the melancholy group were seated on the deck, which was strewed with musical instruments, and the wreck of furniture, trunks, boxes, and packages.

And here also Mr. Meriton, having previously cut several wax candles into pieces, and stuck them up in various parts of the round-house, and lighted up all the glass lanterns he could find, took his seat, intending to wait the happy dawn, that might present to him the means of effecting his own escape, and afford him an opportunity of giving assistance to the partners of his danger. But observing that the unhappy females appeared parched and exhausted, he fetched a basket of oranges from some part of the round-house, and prevailed on some of them to refresh themselves, by sucking a little of the juice. At this time they were in general tolerably composed, trusting to the delusion of hope, which humanity had painted in brighter colours than reason would justify.

On Mr. Meriton's return to the company, he perceived a considerable alteration in the appearance of the ship; the sides were visibly giving way, the deck seemed to be lifting, and he discovered other strong symptoms that she

could not hold together much longer; he therefore attempted to go forward to look out, but immediately saw that the ship was separated in the middle, and that the fore part had changed its position, and lay rather farther out towards the sea. In this awful crisis, when the next moment might be charged with his fate, he determined to seize the present, and to follow the example of the crew and the soldiers, who were now quitting the ship in numbers, and making their way to a shore, of which they knew not yet the horrors.

Among other measures adopted to favour these attempts, the ensign staff had been unshipped, and attempted to be laid from the ship's side to some of the rocks, but without success, for it snapped to pieces before it reached them; however, by the light of a lantern, which a seaman, of the name of Burmaster, handed through the skylight of the round-house to the deck, Mr. Meriton discovered a spar, which appeared to be laid from the ship's side to the rocks, and on this spar he determined to attempt his escape.

He soon found, however, that the spar had no communication with the rock; he reached the end of it, and then slipped off, receiving a very violent bruise in his fall, and, before he could recover his legs, he was washed off by the surge, in which he supported himself by swimming, till the returning wave dashed him against the back part of the cavern, where he laid hold of a small projecting piece of the rock, but was so benumbed, that he was on the point of quitting it, when a seaman, who had

already gained a footing, extended his hand, and assisted him till he could secure himself on a little shelf of the rock, from which he clambered still higher, till he was out of the reach of the surf.

Mr. Rogers, the third mate, remained with the captain, and the unfortunate ladies, and their companions, near twenty minutes after Mr. Meriton had quitted the ship....and from him the following particulars were collected.

As Mr. Meriton's escape was unknown, when he was missed, they thought he was drowned, and expressed the most feeling concern for his loss. At this time the sea was breaking in at the fore part of the ship, and had reached as far as the main-mast, when Captain Pierce gave Mr. Rogers a nod, and they took a lamp and went together into the stern gallery, and, after viewing the rocks for some time, the captain asked Mr. Rogers, if he thought there was a possibility of saving the girls; to which he replied, he feared there was not; for they could only discover the black face of the perpendicular rock, and not the cavern which afforded shelter to those who escaped; they then returned to the round-house, and Mr. Rogers hung up the lamp, and Captain Pierce, with his great coat on, sat down between his two daughters, and struggled to suppress the parental tear, which then filled his eye.

The sea continuing to break in very fast, Mr. M'Manus, a midshipman, and Mr. Shutz, a passenger, asked Mr. Rogers what they could do to escape, who replied, "Follow me," and they then all went into the stern gallery, and

from thence, by the weather upper quarter gallery, upon the poop. Whilst they were there, a very heavy sea fell on board, and the round-house giving way, he heard the ladies shriek at intervals, as if the water had reached them, the noise of the sea at other times drowning their voices.

Mr. Brimer, the fifth mate, had followed Mr. Rogers to the poop, where they had remained together about five minutes, when on the coming on of the last-mentioned sea, they jointly seized a hen-coop; and the same wave which he apprehended proved fatal to some of those who remained below, happily carried him and his companion to the rock, on which they were dashed with such violence, as to be miserably bruised and hurt.

On this rock were twenty-seven men, but as it was low water, and they were convinced that, upon the flowing of the tide, they must all be washed off, many of them attempted to get to the back or sides of the cavern, out of the reach of the returning sea: in this attempt scarce more than six, besides himself and Mr. Brimer, succeeded. Of the remainder, some shared the fate which they had apprehended, and the others perished in their efforts to get into the cavern.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Brimer both, however, reached the cavern, and scrambled up the rock, on narrow shelves of which they fixed themselves. Mr. Rogers got so near to his friend Mr. Meriton as to exchange congratulations with him; but he was prevented from joining him by at least twenty men, who were between

them, neither of whom could move without immediate peril of his life.....At the time Mr. Rogers reached this station of possible safety, his strength was so nearly exhausted, that, had the struggle continued a few minutes longer, he must have been inevitably lost.

They now found that a very considerable number of the crew, seamen, soldiers, and some petty officers were in the same situation with themselves, though many, who had reached the rocks below, had perished, in attempting to ascend. What that situation was, they were still to learn; at present they had escaped immediate death, but they were yet to encounter cold, nakedness, wind, rain, and the perpetual beating of the spray of the sea, for a difficult, precarious, and doubtful chance of escape.

They could yet discern some part of the ship, and solaced themselves, in their dreary stations, with the hope of its remaining entire till day break; for in the midst of their own misfortunes, the sufferings of the females in particular affected them with the most acute anguish, and every sea that broke, brought with it terror for the fate of those amiable and helpless beings.

But alas! their apprehensions were too soon realized. In a very few minutes after Mr. Rogers had gained the rock, an universal shriek, in which the voice of female distress was lamentably distinguishable, announced the dreadful catastrophe.....In a few moments all was hushed, except the warring winds and beating waves; the wreck was buried in the remorse-

less deep, and not an atom of her was ever after seen.

Thus perished the Halsewell, and with her worth, honour, skill, beauty, and bright accomplishments, found a watery grave.

What sensations must this dreadful, this tremendous blow have excited in the yet trembling, and scarcely half-saved wretches, who were hanging about the sides of the horrid cavern! They were themselves still in the most imminent danger, but their dearest friends, the pleasing companions of their voyage, were now no more. They felt for themselves, but they wept for wives, parents, fathers, brothers, sisters....perhaps lovers. All....all cut off from their dearest, their most invaluable hopes.

Nor were they less agonized by the subsequent events of this ill-fated night; many of those who had gained the precarious stations which we have described, worn out with fatigue, smarting with bruises, battered by the tempest, and benumbed with the cold, were obliged to quit their hold-fasts, and tumbling headlong, either on the rocks below, or in the surf, perished beneath the feet of their wretched associates, and by their dying groans, and unavailing calls for help, awakened terrific apprehensions in the survivors, of their own approaching fate.

At length, after the bitterest three hours which misery ever lengthened into ages, the day broke on them; but, instead of bringing with it the relief with which they had flattered themselves, served to discover all the horrors

of their situation. They now found that even had the country been alarmed by the guns of distress they had fired, but which, from the violence of the storm, were unheard, they could neither be observed by the people from above, as they were completely ingulphed in the cavern; nor did any part of the wreck remain to point out their probable place of refuge.

The only prospect which offered, was to creep along the side of the cavern, to its outward extremity; and on a ledge, scarcely as broad as a man's hand, to turn the corner, and endeavour to clamber up the almost perpendicular precipice, whose summit was near two hundred feet from the base.

In this desperate effort did some succeed, whilst others, trembling with apprehension, and exhausted by fatigue, lost their precarious footing, and perished in the attempt.

The first men who gained the summit of the cliff, were the cook, and James Thompson, a quarter-master. By their own intrepid exertions they made their way to the land; and the moment they reached it, hastened to the nearest house, and made known the situation of their fellow sufferers.

The house at which they first arrived was Eastington, the habitation of Mr. Garland, steward or agent to the proprietors of the Purbeck Quarries, who immediately got together the workmen under his direction, and with the most zealous and animated humanity, exerted every effort for the preservation of the surviving crew of this unfortunate ship. Ropes were procured with all possible dispatch, and

every precaution taken, that assistance should be speedily and effectually given, to deliver them from their perilous situation.

Mr. Meriton made the attempt to gain the summit of the cliff, and almost reached the edge of the precipice; a soldier who preceded him, had his feet on a small projecting rock or stone, and on the same stone Mr. Meriton had fastened his hands to help his progress. At this critical moment the quarry-men arrived, and seeing the soldier so nearly within their reach, they dropped a rope to him, of which he immediately laid hold, and in a vigorous effort to avail himself of this advantage, he loosened the stone on which he stood, which giving away, Mr. Meriton must have been precipitated to the bottom, but that a rope was providentially lowered to him at the instant, which he seized, as he was in the act of falling, and was safely drawn to the summit.

The fate of Mr. Brimer was peculiarly severe....this gentleman, who had only been married nine days before the ship sailed, was a lieutenant in the royal navy, but was now on a voyage to visit an uncle at Madras; he came on shore, as we have already observed, with Mr. Rogers, and like him got up the side of the cavern, where he remained till the morning, when he crawled out, and a rope being thrown to him, he was either so benumbed with the cold, as to fasten it about him improperly, or so agitated, as to neglect making it fast at all. From whichever cause it arose, the effect was fatal to him; at the moment of his supposed preservation, he fell from his stand, and was

unfortunately dashed to pieces, in the presence of those who could only lament his deplorable fate.

As the day advanced, more assistance was obtained; and as quickly as the life-preserving efforts of the survivors would admit, they crawled to the extremities of the cavern, and presented themselves to their preservers above, who stood prepared with the means to hoist them to the summit.

The method of affording this help was singular, and does honour to the humanity and intrepidity of the quarry-men. The distance from the top of the rock to the cavern was at least one hundred feet, with a projection of the former of about eight feet, ten of these formed a declivity to the edge, and the remainder of it was perpendicular. On the very brink of the precipice stood two daring fellows, a rope being tied round them, and fastened above to a strong iron bar, fixed in the ground; behind them in like manner two more, and farther on two more. A strong rope properly secured, passed between them, by which they might hold and support themselves from falling; they then let down another rope with a noose ready fixed below the cavern; and the wind blowing hard, it was in some instances forced under the projecting rock, sufficiently for the sufferers to reach it without crawling to the extremity. In either case, whoever laid hold of it, put the noose round his waist, and after escaping from one element, committed himself full swing to another, in which he dangled till he was drawn up with great care and attention.

But in this attempt many shared the fate of the unfortunate Mr. Brimer; and unable, through cold, weakness, or perturbation of mind, to avail themselves of the succour which was offered them, were at last precipitated from the stupendous cliff; and were either dashed to pieces on the rocks beneath, or falling into the surge, perished in the waves.

Among these unhappy sufferers, the destiny of a drummer, belonging to the military on board the Halsewell, was attended with circumstances of peculiar distress; being either washed off the rocks by the sea, or falling into the surf from above, he was carried by the counter sea, or returning waves, beyond the breakers, within which his utmost efforts could never again bring him; but he was drawn farther out in the deep, and as he swam remarkably well, continued to struggle with the waves, in sight of his pitying companions, till his strength was exhausted, and he sunk, to rise no more.

It was not till late in the day that the survivors were all conveyed to a place of safety. One indeed, William Trenton, a soldier, remained on his perilous stand till the morning of the 7th of January, exposed to the united horrors of the extremest personal danger, and the most acute disquietude of mind; nor is it easy to conceive how his strength and spirits could have supported him for such a number of hours, under distresses so poignant and complicated.

Though the remains of the wreck were no longer discoverable among the rocks, yet the surface of the sea was covered with the frag-

ments as far almost as the eye could reach; and even so late as ten o'clock on the Friday morning, a sheep, part of the live stock of the unfortunate officers, was observed buffeting the angry waves.

The surviving officers, seamen, and soldiers, being now assembled at the house of their benevolent friend, Mr. Garland, they were mustered, and found to amount to seventy-four, out of rather more than two hundred and forty, which was about the number of the crew and passengers in the ship when she sailed from the Downs. Of the remainder, who unhappily lost their lives, upwards of seventy are supposed to have reached the rocks, but to have been washed off, or to have perished in falling from the cliffs; and fifty or more to have sunk with the captain and the ladies in the round-house, when the after part of the ship went to pieces.

All those who reached the summit survived, except two or three, who were supposed to have expired in drawing up, and a black, who died in a few hours after he was brought to the house; though many of them were so miserably bruised that their lives were doubtful.

It is but justice, however, to say, that the gentlemen in the neighbourhood did every thing in their power to alleviate their distresses; and indeed all ranks displayed the most amiable sensibility.

List of the officers and principal people who were saved.

Henry Meriton,	Second Mate.
John Rogers,	Third Mate.
John Daniel,	Sixth Mate.

Duncan M'Dougal,	Midshipman.
Duncan M'Manus,	Ditto.
James Welch,	Gunner.
Daniel Frazier,	Boatswain.
John Harrison,	Sail-maker.
Edward Hart,	Gunner's Mate.
Jacob Murray,	Ditto.
Thomas Barnaby,	Boatswain's Mate.
Benjamin Barclay,	Quarter-master.
James Thompson,	Ditto.
Andrew West,	Ditto.
Gilbert Ogilvie,	Ditto.
Joseph Jackson,	Ditto.
James Jackson,	Carpenter's Mate.
William Fleet,	Caulker's Mate.
James Turner,	Cooper.
Robert Pierce,	Cook.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Meriton and Mr. Rogers, having been liberally assisted by Mr. Garland with the means of making the journey, set off for London, to carry the melancholy tidings to the Directors of the India-house; and humanely took the precaution to acquaint the magistrates of the towns through which they passed, that a number of shipwrecked men would soon be on the road to the metropolis. These officers arrived at the India-house on Sunday, the 8th instant, at noon, where the sad tale was no sooner told, than the Directors, with their usual munificence, ordered handsome gratifications to the quarry-men and others, who assisted in saving the survivors, and provided some immediate support for those who outlived this lamentable event. To Mr.

Garland they also made such acknowledgment of thanks as his benevolent conduct merited.

The benevolence and generosity of the master of the Crown inn at Blandford, deserves every praise. When the distressed seamen arrived in that town, he sent for them all to his house, and having given them the refreshment of a comfortable dinner, he presented each man with half a crown to help him on his journey. An example of liberality which we with pleasure record; and with this anecdote we wind up the melancholy tale.

M. DE BRISSON'S

NARRATIVE

OF HIS SHIPWRECK

ON

THE COAST OF BARBARY,

AND

CAPTIVITY AMONG THE MOORS.

THE lively manner in which this ingenious Frenchman paints the horrors of his captivity, among a barbarous people, precludes, not only the necessity, but the propriety, of our attempting to heighten the description by any additional remarks. We shall, therefore, introduce him at once to our readers, and doubt not but they will participate with us in feeling for his misfortunes, and in admiration of his fortitude.

Having made several voyages to Africa, I received an order, in June, 1785, from the Marshal de Castries, then minister and secretary of state for the marine department, to embark for the Island of St. Louis, at Senegal, in the St. Catharine, commanded by Monsieur Le Turc. On the 10th of July, we passed be-

tween the Canary Isle and that of Palma; and soon after, the captain having rejected my advice as to the caution necessary to be observed in passing those seas, the ship struck against the shoals.

A dreadful noise now ensued. The masts being loosened by the shock, quivered over our heads. The sails, being violently agitated, were torn into a thousand rags. The terror became general, and the cries of the sailors, mixed with the dreadful roaring of the sea, which seemed as if irritated at seeing its course stopped between the rocks and the vessel, which it was about to swallow up, still added to the horror of the scene. In this dangerous state, the consternation of the crew was so great, that no one thought of saving himself. "O my wife!" cried one. "O my dear children!" exclaimed a second; while others lifted their hands to heaven, and implored the Divine protection. However, by means of axes, we cut away the masts, hoping that we should be able to save the ship. But our exertions were of no avail, the hold was already filled with water.

We should have been inevitably lost, had not Mr. Yan, one of the lieutenants, Mr. Suret, a passenger, three English sailors, and a few others, encouraged by my example, assisted me to hoist out the chaloupe, and to prevent it afterwards from being sunk, or dashed to pieces against the sides of the ship. We were obliged to struggle the whole night against the fury of the sea, that, when the day appeared,

we might be able to avoid the rocks, which surrounded us on all sides, and to get, if possible, on shore.

Scarcely had we made two strokes with our oars, when they were swept from the hands of the rowers, by the violence of the waves; the chaloupe was overset, and we were, in an instant, separated, and all, except Mr. Devoise, brother to the consul at Tripoli, cast upon a bank of sand. I, however, threw myself immediately into the water, and was fortunate enough to save him from destruction..

Our unfortunate companions, who had remained on board, now saw themselves deprived of every assistance from us; but I soon revived their hopes, by plunging into the waves, accompanied by Mr. Yan, by whose zeal and activity my efforts were seconded.... He prevailed upon the rest to join us in endeavouring to get the chaloupe afloat again, which we accomplished with a great deal of difficulty; but we found ourselves amply repaid for our labour, when we set the rest of the crew on shore. We however, escaped this first danger, only to become the victims of a second, still more terrible.

When the wretched crew had reached shore, I prevailed on them to climb the surrounding rocks, on the summit of which we discovered an immense plain, the view of which was terminated by the appearance of some little hills, covered with a kind of wild fern. On these hills, we saw some children collecting a flock of goats. As soon as they beheld strangers,

they set up such cries as instantly alarmed, and brought together, the neighbouring inhabitants. After they had viewed the crew, they began to dance and caper, and, at the same time, uttered the most horrid cries and yells.

When we came up to these savages, some of my companions, and, among others, the first and second lieutenants, separated from us.... They were immediately surrounded, and seized by the collar, and it was then that, by the reflection of the sun's rays from the polished blades of their poignards, we discovered, for the first time, that they were armed. Not having perceived this before, I had advanced without any fear.

Our two unhappy companions having disappeared, I was not able to make the men stop, even for a little time. Fear got so much possession of their hearts, that they, all together, gave vent to cries of despair, and fled different ways. The Arabs, armed with cutlasses and large clubs, fell upon them with incredible ferocity, and I had the mortification of soon seeing some of them wounded, whilst others, stripped and naked, lay stretched out and expiring on the sand.

I was fortunate enough to obtain a promise of good-will from an Arab without arms, who afterwards proved to be a talbe, or priest, by giving him two beautiful watches, a gold stock-buckle, two pair of silver sleeve-buckles, a ring set with diamonds, a silver goblet, and two hundred and twenty livres in specie. The latter article afforded the Arab most pleasure.

The news of our shipwreck being, by this time, spread abroad throughout the country, we saw the savages running, with the greatest eagerness, from all quarters: their numbers naturally increased the jealousy of the rest, so that they soon came to blows, and many of them lost their lives in the contest. The women, enraged that they could not pillage the ship, threw themselves upon us, and tore from us the few articles of dress which we had left; but mine principally attracted their attention, as it seemed to be more worthy of notice.

My master, who was far from being of a warlike disposition, perceiving that the number of the Arabs increased every moment, called aside two of his friends, whom he cunningly admitted as partners with him in the property of twelve of the crew, who had given themselves up to him. After he had made his arrangements, he retired from the crowd, that he might shelter us from insult; and the place which he made choice of for that purpose, was a wretched hut, covered with moss, and situated at the distance of more than a league from the sea, where we were lodged, or rather heaped one upon the other.

The first care of our patron was to pay us a visit, and to search us, to see that we had concealed none of our property. My companions, unluckily for them, had reserved nothing, and on that account he was in a very ill humour, and treated them without any mercy. He took from them even their shirts and their handkerchiefs, giving them to understand, that if he did not do them that favour, others would. He

attempted also to pay me the same compliment; but having observed to him, that I had already given him enough, I met with no farther molestation.

Not knowing, as yet, among what tribe we had fallen, I addressed myself to our master, with a view of being informed; and partly by words, and partly by signs, I held the following conversation with him. "What is thy name, and that of thy tribe, and why didst thou fly from these crowds, who advanced towards the shores of the sea?"....."My name is Sidy Mahammet of Zouze; my tribe is that of Labdesseba, and I fled from the Ouadelims, because we do not live in good terms with one another." I was much affected to learn that we had fallen into the hands of the most ferocious people who inhabit the deserts of Africa.

While the talbe went to the shore to obtain more plunder, a company of Ouadelims discovered and pillaged our retreat, and beat us in the most unmerciful manner. I was almost at the last gasp, when one of the talbe's associates came up and rescued me; but, before a large assembly, afterwards claimed me as the reward of his valour. The priest, at this claim, thundered out the strongest objections, and threatened to chastise the claimant; who replied to the talbe, "Since this is thy pretension, as he cannot become mine, he shall perish by my hand." Scarcely had he finished these words, when he drew his poignard to stab me. I trembled under the threatening dagger of this barbarian; but my master, without losing

a moment of time, threw a kind of chaplet*, of an inaccessible length over me, and then took in his hand a small book which hung at his girdle. At the same instant the women rushed towards me, and snatched me from the hands of the claimant, to put me into those of the enraged priest; so much did they dread lest he should thunder forth an anathema against his antagonist.

When I recovered a little tranquility, and began to reflect upon the danger which I had escaped, my mind was so much affected, that I could not refrain from tears. I endeavoured to conceal from every eye this testimony of my sensibility and grief; but some of the women having observed it, instead of being moved with compassion, they threw sand in my eyes, "to dry my eye-lids," according to their expression. Happily the obscurity of the night, by concealing me from their sight, saved me from the fury of these monsters.

We had now been three days in a state of slavery, and during all this time we had received no nourishment but a little flour, which, though spoilt by the sea water, was rendered much more disagreeable by a mixture of barley meal, which had been long kept in a goat's skin; and bad as this repast was, it was every now and then interrupted by alarming cries, which we heard at some distance.

* The talbes carry about with them a long piece of cord, upon which are put one hundred and fifteen small black balls. They use them as the Catholics use their beads.

This tribe of Arabs had repaired to the sea coast, a few days before the shipwreck, to collect the seeds of wild plants, for the support of their families in the interior country; and now, on the approach of the Ouadelims, their enemies, they prepared to return home, with their provisions and their prisoners.

After passing mountains of a prodigious height, which were covered with small grayish-coloured flints, as sharp as those used for fire-arms, we descended into a sandy valley, overrun with sharp thistles. Having here slackened our pace, I found that the soles of my feet were entirely covered with blood, so that it was impossible for me to proceed any farther. My master then made me get up behind him upon his camel; but this attention, on his part, instead of giving me any relief, had a contrary effect, and exposed me to the severest pain. A camel naturally steps very heavily, and its trot is remarkably hard. As I was naked, I could not secure myself from the friction of the animal's hair, so that in a very little time my skin was entirely rubbed off. My blood trickled down over the animal's sides, and this sight, instead of moving the pity of these barbarians, afforded them a subject of diversion. They sported with my sufferings; and, that their enjoyments might be still higher, they spurred on their camels. I should, therefore, have received incurable wounds, had I not formed the violent, but necessary, resolution, of throwing myself off, and of walking on the sand. This I accomplished, and, in falling, I sustained no other hurt but that of having my

body dreadfully pricked by the thistles, with which the whole ground was covered.

Towards evening, having perceived a thick smoke, I imagined that we were approaching some hamlet, where we should find something to eat, and, above all, something to allay our intolerable thirst; but, in a short time, I observed nothing but a few bushes, in which our guide had taken up his lodging. Worn out with fatigue, I retired behind one of them, to wait for the relieving hand of death; but scarcely had I stretched myself out on the ground, when an Arab belonging to our company came, and made me get up to unload his camel.

This insult I resented, and afterwards found that it had a good effect.

I saw preparations going forward which gave me great uneasiness. They made flints red hot in a large pan, raised up a huge stone which was at the foot of a bush, dug up the earth, and all the Arabs frequently repeating my name, burst out into loud fits of laughter. They then called to me, and obliged me to approach the hole which they had dug in the ground, while the person whom I had beaten made different signs with his hand. He drew it often backwards and forwards against his throat, as if he intended to cut it, or give me to understand that they were resolved to serve me in the same manner. However resolute I was, and determined to defend myself, these gestures were by no means pleasing; but my apprehensions were soon converted into surprise, when I beheld them take from the pit, which I had approached, a goat's skin full of

water, a small leathern bag, containing barley meal, and a goat newly killed. The sight of these provisions restored me to my former tranquility, though I did not know for what purpose they intended the flints which were heating in the fire. At length I saw them fill with water a large wooden vessel, into which they had poured some barley meal, and these red-hot flints being thrown into the water, served to make it boil. In this manner our masters made a kind of paste, which they kneaded afterwards with their hands, and swallowed without chewing. As for us slaves, we had nothing to eat but some of this paste, which was thrown to us upon a carpet, used by our patron to put under his feet whilst he repeated his prayers, and in the night-time as a matress to sleep upon. After having kneaded this leaven a long time, he gave it to me, that I might divide it amongst my companions. One can scarcely imagine how disagreeable it was to the taste. The water with which it was mixed had been procured on the sea shore, and had been preserved afterwards in the skin of a goat newly killed. To prevent it from corrupting, they had added to it a kind of pitch, which rendered it doubly nauseous. The same water was our only drink, and bad as it was, our allowance of it was extremely scanty.

The next day, at dinner time, our masters regaled themselves with raw fat, which they appeared to be remarkably fond of. As soon as the meat was roasted, or rather baked, they took it from the earth, and these Arabs, without giving themselves time to free it from the

sand which adhered to it, devoured it with incredible voracity. When they had thoroughly gnawed the bones, they made use of their nails to scrape off the remaining flesh, and then threw them to us, telling us to eat quickly, and to reload the camels, that our journey might not be retarded.

The women, as we passed some tents, still more ferocious than the men, took pleasure in tormenting us, while our masters durst scarcely oppose them. Having retired a small distance from my load, I perceived a man taking aim at me with a double-barrelled fusee*, upon which I presented my breast to him, and desired him to fire. This firmness astonished him greatly, and his surprise tended to confirm me in my opinion, that these people are impressed with awe when one appears not to fear them. I was going up to this man, when a stone from an unknown hand, though I suspect it came from that of his wife, struck me on the head, and deprived me of all sensation for a few moments.

After three days' rest among the Arabs of the tribe of Roussye, we resumed our journey, to penetrate farther into the country, where we were to join the families of our conductors. At the end of sixteen days, during which we had been exposed to the greatest fatigue, and to dreadful miseries, we, at length, reached

* Some years before, several vessels employed in the slave trade had been cast away upon this coast. As the Arabs plundered them, it is not astonishing that they should have fire-arms among them.

the place of our destination, in a most wretched and exhausted condition.

Being observed upon the brow of a hill, which conducted to the habitation of our masters, several of these black slaves, whose business generally is to keep the camels, came to meet them, in order to kiss their feet, and enquire after their health. A little farther on, the children made the air resound with shouts of joy; and the women standing up, through respect, waited at the doors of their tents for the arrival of their husbands. As soon as they approached, they advanced towards them with an air of submission, and each laying her right hand upon the head of her husband, kissed it, after having prostrated herself before him.... When this ceremony was finished, they began to satisfy their curiosity with regard to us, and soon after to load us with abuse; but they did not stop here, they even spat in our faces, and pelted us with stones. The children too, copying their example, pinched us, pulled our hair, and scratched us with their nails, whilst their cruel mothers ordered them to attack sometimes one, and sometimes another, and took pleasure in causing them to torment us. Exhausted with despair, hunger, and thirst, we had impatiently wished for the moment of our arrival, but little did we foresee the new torments that were reserved for us.

After our masters had made a division of their slaves, the principal favourite of the talbe came and ordered Mr. Devoise, Mr. Baudre, and myself, who had fallen to the share of her husband, to unload the camels, to clear a kind

of kettle which she had, and to go and pull up some roots to make a fire. While she was employed in signifying her will to us, her husband was quietly enjoying a sound sleep on the knees of one of his concubines.

The hope of soon obtaining my liberty, inspired me with sufficient courage to support the severities to which this diabolical woman exposed me. I set out, therefore, to collect some wood; but what was my surprise when, on my return, I beheld two of my companions dreadfully beaten, extended upon the sand..... They had been treated in this manner, because their strength being entirely exhausted, they had not been able to perform the task assigned them. I awaked my master by my repeated cries, and, though I as yet spoke the language very imperfectly, I endeavoured to address him in the following terms: "Have you then conducted us hither to cause us to be butchered by a cruel woman? Think of the promise you made me. Conduct me, without delay, either to Senegal or to Morocco; if you do not I will cause all the effects I gave you to be taken from you."

My passion scarcely knew any bounds, and several neighbours who saw us, having approached towards me, my master appeared to be under great uneasiness, as he was afraid that I would mention the quantity of the effects which he had received from me.

Addressing himself to his wife, "I forbid you," said he, "to require from him the least service that may be painful to him, and I desire that, when thou doest, he may not obey thee."

From that moment, this favourite conceived an implacable hatred against me.

The end of August was now approaching, and I did not see the smallest preparation made for our journey. I had already asked Sidy Mahammet what he was waiting for, in order to conduct me to Senegal. His answer was, that he was looking for strong vigorous camels, which might be capable of supporting the fatigues of such a journey, and that he would set out as soon as he had procured them. I was the more earnest in entreating him not to delay, as the nights now began to be very incommodious, the dew often wetting us behind the bushes, which supplied us with a kind of shelter. In this dew, however, we found a resource, since, by collecting it with our hands from our bodies, it served to quench our thirst, the burning heat of which the coolness of the night did not allay, and we preferred this liquor to our own urine, which we were often obliged to use. Having spoken to my master a second time, he made me such a reply as convinced me that he was sincere. "Dost thou think," said he, "that during the present excessive heat it would be possible to travel without provisions, and, above all, without water? We should find great difficulty to approach Senegal, as the river has inundated all the neighbouring plains, and we should have much to fear from the Arabs of the tribe of Trargea, who are our enemies. I tell thee the truth," added he, "we must wait till the month of October."

When the Arabs were nearly destitute of provisions, as we were Christians, the dogs fared better than we, and it was in the basons destined for their use, that we received our allowance. The object in view was, to effect a change in our religion; but to this we would not submit, although our food now was raw snails, and herbs and plants trodden under foot by the multitude.

A young female Moor, whose flocks fed with those I tended, undeceived me as to the hopes I had entertained of liberty from the promises of Sidy Mahammet, my master; information which made my labours still more irksome and insupportable.

I now no longer met in the fields my companions in misfortune; but I, above all, regretted the loss of the captain. His company had often consoled me in my distresses, and I found a kind of alleviation in discoursing with him on our sufferings, and the hopes which we had of being restored to our country. One evening, when the coolness of the weather had invited my camels to stray farther than usual, I was obliged to follow them to a neighbouring hamlet, where I beheld a spectacle horrible indeed. The unfortunate captain, scarcely distinguishable but by the colour of his body, lay stretched out lifeless upon the sand. In his mouth he held one of his hands, which his great weakness had, no doubt, prevented him from devouring. He was so changed by hunger, that his body exhibited the most disgusting appearance. All his features were absolutely effaced.

A few days after, the second captain, having fallen down through weakness below an old gum tree, became a prey to the attacks of a monstrous serpent. Some famished crows, by their cries, frightened away the venomous animal, and alighting on the body of the dying man, were tearing him to pieces, while four savage monsters, still crueller than the furious reptile, beheld this scene without offering him the least assistance. I attempted to run towards him, and to save his life if possible, but the barbarians stopped me, and after insulting me, said, "This Christian will soon become a prey to the flames." Finding my efforts vain, I hastened from this scene of horror; and, not knowing whither I should direct my steps, I followed my sheep and my camels. When I arrived at the tents, my master, struck with my absent and distracted looks, having asked me what was the matter with me; "Go," replied I, "go a few steps hence, and behold what your cruelty, and that of your wife, are capable of producing. You have suffered my companion to expire; and because his bad state of health would not permit him to labour, you refused him the milk necessary for his subsistence."

Whilst I was speaking these words, I concealed my tears, as they would have excited only the laughter of these brutal monsters, who ordered me to go and bring some of the bloody clothes of the unhappy victim of their barbarity. I was fired with indignation at so indecent a proposal. My agitation, and the fern which I had eat to allay my hunger, brought

on me a painful vomiting, followed by an almost total loss of strength. I was, however, able to retire behind a bush, where I found another wretched object, who desired to know the reason of my tears, and if I had seen Baudre. "He is not far off," replied I. This was all I could, or wished to say; but my master's sister, who came to bring us some milk, cried out, "The crows now devour the entrails of Baudre; your fate will soon be the same; you are good for nothing else."

My health, which had hitherto been better than I could have expected, now declined apace. My whole skin had been twice renewed, and a third time my body began to be covered, if I may use the expression, with scales like those of the Arabs; a change which was attended with great pain. The thorns over which I walked, had torn my feet to the quick; I could scarcely stand upright; and the large dogs, which were continually let loose upon me, and from which I could never disengage myself, without receiving dreadful wounds, rendered me altogether incapable of guarding the camels. To add to my misfortunes, the excessive heats, about the end of February and March, had dried up all the water in that part of the country; and a single drop of rain had not fallen to moisten the fields which I had sown. Our cattle, no longer finding pasture, were on the eve of perishing, when, at length, the two tribes of Labdesseba, and the Ouadelims, after having each deliberated on their present situation, resolved to go in search of some spot occupied by more industrious hands.

I was in this dismal situation, when I accidentally met with an Arab, who had in his train a Christian slave, whom I found had been baker to our ship. This Arab disposed of him to my master, at a moderate price; and he was assigned to perform my ordinary labour. I had now leisure to recruit my strength a little; but the unhappy baker paid dearly for the knowledge which he had in the art of preparing food. After eating all the snails which we could find in the neighbourhood, we fed upon the flesh of the sheep that had died, either of hunger or disease; and this suggested to us the idea of strangling a few kids in the night-time, persuaded that our masters would throw them away, as their law does not permit them to eat the flesh of any animal, unless it has died by the knife; but suspicion falling on us, at length we were caught in the fact, and narrowly escaped having our throats cut.

As I was preparing one morning to set out to cut wood, poor Devoise, addressing me in a faint and languishing voice, said, "The illusion is now at an end. Hitherto I flattered myself with the hopes of again seeing my native country, but I perceive my strength forsake me. This night, yes, my dear friend, for this title justly belongs to you, after all your care, you will find my body here arrested by the cold hand of Death. Adieu, my friend, the tears which you strive to hide from me, are a new proof of your attachment. Write to my brother; tell him that I remembered him in my last moments, and that I die with the senti-

ments of a true Christian. Adieu, my last moment is nearer than I expected; I expire!" ....He spoke no more; that moment, indeed, was his last.

Though I had known Mr. Devoise only since our departure from France, I was sensibly affected in losing him. I went into the fields to seek for the only companion whom I had now remaining, and, on our return, we were ordered to carry away the body of our friend, and to dig a very deep pit, in order, as the Arabs said, to conceal that Christian from the sight of their children. We performed our last duty to him with much difficulty; for, being too weak to carry him, we were obliged to drag him by the feet for three quarters of a league; and the earth, at the brink of the pit which I had dug, giving way under me, I tumbled in first, and was very near expiring under the weight of the body.

A few days after, we quitted this place to search for another more fertile; and encamped in the neighbourhood of several other tribes, where I found one of our sailors, named Denoux, who was a slave like myself. Having asked him what was become of his companions, "Six of them," said he, "were carried away by the emperor's son, soon after our shipwreck, and have since gone to France. Mr. Taffaro, the surgeon-major, died of the blows he received on the head with a large stick; Mr. Raboin, second lieutenant, expired also in dreadful torture. Others, to avoid the horrors of famine, have renounced their religion. As for me, Sir, I shall not be long in following those

whom death has now freed from their miseries. Behold in what condition I am; there is no kind of bad treatment to which I am not daily exposed."

At the information that some of the crew had returned to France, I conceived new hopes, thinking the marine minister would send positive orders to reclaim the rest; and such commands were actually issued, but the vice consul at Morocco paid no attention to their execution. I was reflecting upon the causes of this total neglect, when, on retiring behind my bush, I was much astonished to see my master's camels returning without a guide. Being called to receive my portion of milk, when it was pretty late, and not seeing the poor baker, I took the liberty of asking what was become of him; but the Arabs gave me a very cool answer, and drove me from their presence.... Next morning early, a young Arab, employed in keeping the flocks, informed me, that Sidy Mahammet, suspecting that the baker privately milked his camels, watched him, and having caught him in the fact, had seized him by the throat and strangled him.

I now remained the only slave in the hamlet, and I had no longer any companion, to whom I could communicate my misfortunes. My situation became every day more and more deplorable; but I formed a resolution of not suffering myself to be dejected by it.

This resolution, and the conduct I had observed towards those who wished to humble me, had procured me some consideration among the savages; so that from time to time

I was suffered to lodge in the back of their tents; I even sometimes drank out of their vessels. My master, too, suffered me to remain at ease, and I was no longer required to guard his camels. It is true, that he never spoke to me concerning my liberty; but, even if he had, I should have paid very little attention to his words, for I was now so well acquainted with his perfidy, that I had not the least confidence in him. It was, however, necessary for me to continue to make faggots, which I had done for some time past, in order to barter them for milk; for thirst often drove me into the most inconceivable fits of madness. I saw the Arabs themselves in the greatest distress on this account. Several of them died of thirst and hunger, and the season did not admit of any relief. This was the fourth time that their crops had been destroyed by drought. This dismal situation had so irritated the minds of the inhabitants of the different tribes, that they made war upon one another. Milk had entirely failed them, and each tried who could carry off most cattle, in order that they might kill them and dry the flesh. Water was still scarcer, for there is little to be found in the desert, except towards the sea, and even then it is black, putrid, and brackish. This bad beverage, added to the want of pastures, keeps the Arabs always at a distance from the coasts. Destitute of every kind of provisions, no one attempted to pursue his journey; and it was in these circumstances that I beheld to what extremities men may be reduced through want. The Arabs who had the least

milk, quenched their thirst from the bowels of the camels which they killed. They pressed a greenish kind of water from the filth found in the stomachs of these animals, which they preserved with great care, and often boiled their flesh in it. That which they procured from the bodies of their goats, had the taste and smell of sweet fennel. Broth made of it never appeared to me disagreeable; but that procured from the camel was not so pleasing to the taste. What greatly astonished me was, that these animals, which never drink above twice or thrice in a year, and which eat only dried plants, should have such a prodigious quantity of water in their stomachs, and particularly the camel.

With a view to effect my liberty, I contrived to get the treasure I had given to the Arab again into my possession, that it might enable me to traverse the desert, and bribe the Arabs to conduct me to Morocco. But Sidy Mahammet missing it very shortly, he prevailed on me, by a variety of powerful arguments, to restore it once more. The principal inducement was a promise of being sent to Mogador, and in the mean time to be allowed a proper quantity of milk, both in the morning and evening.

Chance at length conducted Sidy Mouhammet, sheriff to the tribe of Trargea, to the place which I was watering with my tears; and having seen me, he asked who I was. The Arabs told him my history, and they boasted above all of the great riches, in powder and fusees, which I was said to possess at Senegal. The sheriff immediately recollected me; he

asked me, what situation I had been in at the island of St. Louis, and I returned a satisfactory answer to all his questions. Having looked at me nearer, he exclaimed, "What! art thou Brisson?" On my replying in the affirmative, he appeared greatly astonished, and addressing himself to the Arabs, "You do not know this Christian; every thing at Senegal belongs to him." This man imagined, that all the stores in the king's magazine, which he had seen me deliver, were my property; and my master's brother-in-law, Sidy Sellem, encouraged by this flattering account of my riches, did not hesitate to purchase me, giving five camels in exchange.

I did not know that this bargain was concluded, when I was unexpectedly filled both with surprise and joy. Having returned with my master from watering our camels, for the third time during three months, I was commanded by my mistress to carry a leathern bucket, which she had borrowed, to a neighbouring tent, where I found Sidy Sellem, who called me, and bid me prepare to set out with him the next morning for Mogador. I had been flattered with this hope and so often deceived, that I could scarcely persuade myself that he spoke in earnest. However, some appearance of preparation for the proposed journey, convinced me that his information was true. The old man himself renewed his protestations, upon which I was so transported, that I threw myself at his feet, wept, sighed, and laughed; in short, I did not know what I was doing. One must have known the value

of liberty, to feel, or to form an idea of what I experienced, when I learned that my chains of servitude were about to be broken.

My former master then called me, and told me, that I no longer belonged to him. "I have discharged my promise," added he, "you are going to be restored to your country."... On hearing these words, I forgot all my resentment, and gave myself up entirely to joy, which appeared to be doubled, when informed that I was to have a companion on my journey. "We are going to join him," said he, "a few paces hence." I was far from suspecting that he meant the unfortunate baker. When I saw him, I asked him by what miracle he had been brought to life again. "Alas!" replied he, "I do not know how I escaped death. Sidy Mahammet surprised me one day milking his camels. He ran up to me, gave me several blows, and squeezed my throat so closely, that I fell almost lifeless at his feet. When I recovered my senses, I was astonished to find myself alone. My neck was covered with blood: you may see the marks of his nails. I crawled in the best manner I could into the cavern of the rock, the echo of which several times repeated the voice of my barbarous master, who returned to search for me, or at least, to see in what situation I was. I had resolved either to starve myself to death, or make for the sea coast, in hopes of meeting with some vessel. I indeed arrived there after a journey of ten days, having had no food during that time but snails, and nothing else to drink but my own urine. I had scarcely advanced a few

steps among the rocks, in order to hail a small sloop, which lay at anchor near the land, with which the sea was bordered, when I was seized by two young Arabs, who took the greatest care of me; and since that time I have been their slave. They appeared to be much milder in their disposition than the Arabs in the inland parts of the country, and they are much more industrious. About a fortnight ago they informed me, that they were going to conduct me to the sultan, and I am inclined to believe that the reason of their bringing me hither was, that they had agreed upon this place of rendezvous with your master, after having informed him that they had got me in their possession."

Sidy Mahammet's behaviour, when he took his leave of me, was very affecting. "Adieu, my dear Brisson," said he, "you are going to undertake a long journey. You will soon perceive how great reason I had to be afraid of it. I wish no danger may befal you, and that your passage by sea may be more fortunate than the last. Adieu, forget not to send my wife the scarlet cloth. Charge it to the account of Sidy Sellem: once more adieu, my dear Brisson!" The tears which accompanied the last words, might have imposed on me, had I not known how far this man could carry the art of dissimulation.

We had been now sixty-six days on our journey; my strength was exhausted, my legs were prodigiously swelled, my feet were all covered with running sores, and I should have infallibly sunk under my misfortunes, had not my

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M. de Brissons Interview with the Emperor of Morocco.

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deign to assist him. Grant me some consolation, and revive my drooping spirits. Where am I? Of what country are you? What day of the month is it? What day of the week is it? I found that I had addressed myself to two of my countrymen, from Bourdeaux, who, after surveying me for some moments, went to inform Messrs. Duprat and Cabannes, who are always ready, and consider it as part of their duty, to afford every assistance in their power to those unhappy people who are driven upon these coasts. These gentlemen came to meet me, and, without being disgusted by my external appearance, which was far from being inviting, they clasped me in their arms, and shed tears of joy, because they had it in their power to relieve an unfortunate man. "All your misfortunes, Sir, are now," said they, "at an end. Come along with us, we will endeavour to make you forget them."

Whilst I was waiting for an audience of the emperor, I saw a captain review his troop.... He was seated on the ground, with his chin resting upon his two fists, and his arms placed upon his knees, which were bent upwards. He made his soldiers advance two by two, then gave his orders, and the latter, after prostrating themselves before him, retired to their posts, or went to enjoy their amusement.

Five or six of the guards arrived with white staves, jumped suddenly upon me, seized me by the collar, as if I had been a malefactor, and having ordered two large folding doors, like those of our barns, to be opened, pushed me rudely into a kind of inclosure, where I in

vain looked for any thing that might announce the majesty of the throne. Having walked fifteen or twenty paces past a kind of wheelbarrow, such as those commonly to be met with in every street in Paris, my attendants made me suddenly turn round, and pushing me in a very brutal manner, ordered me to prostrate myself before this wheelbarrow, in which the emperor sat amusing himself with stroking his toes, which he held upon one of his knees. He looked at me for some time, and then asked me if I was not one of those Christian slaves, whose vessel had been wrecked upon his coasts about a year before; what was the intention of my voyage to Senegal, &c. "You were lost through your own fault," said he. "Why did you not keep farther from the shore? Art thou rich?" added he. "Art thou married?"

I had scarcely returned an answer to these questions, when he ordered paper and ink to be brought him, with a small reed which he used as a pen, and with which he traced out the four cardinal points, to shew me that Paris lay towards the north. He then wrote down a few cyphers, after the French manner, as far as twelve, asking me if I knew them. He also put several other questions of the same kind to me, to display the great extent of his learning.

"Tell me," continued the prince, "did the mountaineers treat thee well; did they take much of thy effects?" I readily replied to all his questions, and observed to him, that in proportion as we approached the capital, we found the manners of the inhabitants milder, and

more civilized. "My authority does not extend," replied he, "over all the country which thou hast traversed, or rather, my orders cannot be conveyed so far. With whom didst thou come?" "With Sidy Sellem, of the tribe Roussye." "I know him," said the emperor, "let him be brought hither." A moment after, my master was introduced. The emperor commanded one of his guards to take care of me and the baker, till he should receive fresh orders, and to supply me with food from the royal kitchen. This guard appeared to be greatly surprised, that the sultan should have discoursed so long with a slave.

The French consul at this time was luckily in great favour with the emperor, on account of some presents which he had made. For this reason the emperor set all the prisoners at liberty, and myself among the rest; so that we had now only to consider of the necessary measures for our return to France.

May I be permitted, in this place, to observe, how extraordinary it is, that a prince so little to be dreaded as the prince of Morocco, should oblige the different powers of Europe to send ambassadors to him, and that he should even dictate laws to them.

There is not a single sovereign who dares to send a representative to his court, without making him at the same time considerable presents, and what envoy would present himself without having his hands full?

How happens it, that the consuls have not, by common consent, represented to their res-

pective sovereigns, that the Emperor of Morocco becomes every day more and more powerful by the supplies which they themselves furnish him? Twenty years ago this prince was absolutely destitute of resources. He had neither materials, nor any place for casting cannons; and he was equally in want of wood for building ships, of ropes, of nails, and even of workmen. It is France and other European powers, that assist him; else the Emperor of Morocco would be of little consideration. His superb batteries of brass cannons, twenty-four, thirty-six, and forty-eight pounders, were furnished by Holland, Spain, England, and France.

England has done more than other nations, by selling him those beautiful cannons which were taken on the floating batteries at Gibraltar. Mogador, that part of it which is next to Morocco, is built in an advantageous situation. Its batteries are well disposed, and there are cannon at each embrasure; but they are there only in a manner for shew, as they have no carriages, and are supported only by brickwork. There are no workmen capable of mounting them on carriages, nor is there wood proper for making them. Did a few vessels only wait for the sailing of those small frigates, which are almost all unfit for sea, except only two, nothing would be easier than to prevent them from returning, and to block up the ports of Mogador, Rabat, and Sallee.

What would become of his commerce, and, above all, his marine, did the Christian princes cease to assist him, contrary to the interests of

humanity! Would England and Spain unite only for a moment, Tangiers, his most beautiful port, would soon be so far ruined, that it could not afford shelter to his subjects, who, destitute of ships, would soon be obliged to give over their piracies.

If the consuls of different nations have never made these observations, and if they have never pointed out the means of curbing the insolence of the Emperor of Morocco, it is because they are at the head of the commerce which these different powers carry on in that part of the world. One consul bought up almost all the corn of the country, and ships were sent off with it according to his consignments. The French consul is the only one who does not engage in commerce. I can positively assert, that these representatives, instead of furnishing their courts with the means of diminishing the power of the emperor, never cease to add to his strength, and to incite him to make new pretensions. How much we assist these pirates to hurt the advantageous trade which we might carry on! Their situation renders them very dangerous; but if we leave them only their situation, it would be impossible for them to profit much by it.

Let impartial people pay a visit to that country, let them speak with the same sincerity as I do, and they will, no doubt, be convinced, that the Emperor of Morocco, of all the princes in the world, would be the least able to do mischief, did the sovereigns of Europe cease to furnish him with succours.

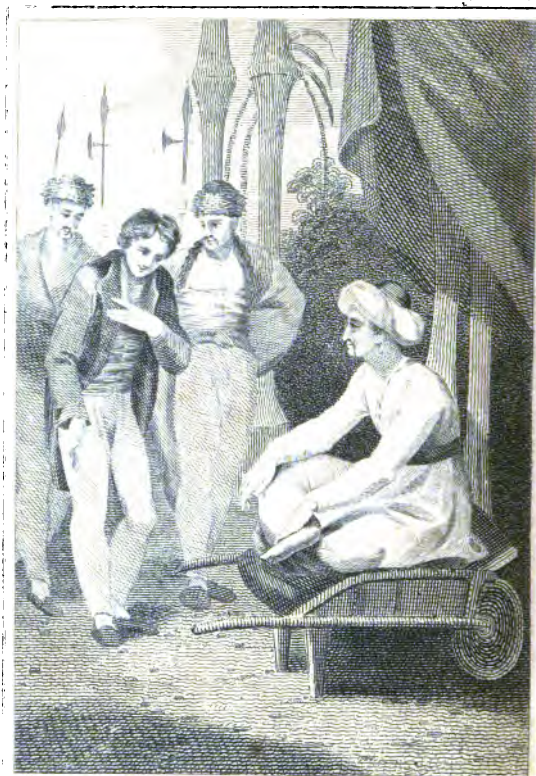
The Arabs of the desert, among whom I sojourned, are so ignorant, that they not only consider themselves as the first people in the world, but they have the foolish vanity to believe, that the sun rises for them only. Several of them said to me, "Behold that luminary! which is unknown in thy country. During the night thou art not enlightened, as we are, by that heavenly body, which regulates our days and our fasts. His children (meaning the stars) point out to us the hour of prayer. You have neither trees nor camels, sheep, goats, nor dogs. Are your women made like ours?".... "Indeed," said another, counting my fingers and toes, "he is made like us; he differs only in his colour and language, which astonishes me. Do you sow barley in your houses?" meaning our ships. No, answered I; we sow our fields almost in the same season as you. How! cried out several of them, do you inhabit the earth? We believed that you were born and lived on the sea.

As soon as my quarantine was finished at Cadiz, where I landed, even before I set foot on my native soil, or paid my respects to a tender and affectionate spouse, whom I adore, I wrote to the Marshal de Castries, the minister of the marine, that I waited for his orders to return to Senegal. Charged with fresh dispatches, I re-embarked at Havre de Grace, on the 6th of May, 1787. In this voyage I had the good fortune to arrive, without any accident, at the Island of St. Louis, when I received a visit too interesting to be passed over in silence.

Doctor Sparrman, a celebrated physician and professor of natural history, already well known by his travels to the interior parts of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope, waited upon me one day at Senegal, with his countryman Mr. Wadstrom. These illustrious strangers, after making themselves known, informed me that they had come from Goree, for the purpose of conversing with me, and to beg me to give them instructions respecting that part of Africa which I had traversed, and to point out the best method of going from Senegal to Morocco, across the deserts, by Galam, Bambon, and Bondon.

In answer to their enquiries, I told them that they would never succeed in that enterprise, unless they could find some Arab, who would undertake to conduct them. I afterwards introduced them to a conference with the sheriff, Sidy Mouhammed, who resides at Senegal, but he candidly confessed, that, notwithstanding his quality, which would shelter him from many disagreeable circumstances, he could not venture to expose himself to the dangers of the journey which they proposed. After this speech, they were sensible that it would be impossible for them to undertake it with any hopes of success.

On my return to France, I found the place which the Marshal de Castries had resigned, filled by the Count de la Luzerne. It was, therefore, into the hands of this minister that I delivered the dispatches which had been intrusted to my care. The kindness with which



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M. De Brissons Interview with the Emperor of Morocco.

planted five factories, the head of which was at the town of Amboyna. The Dutch had a strong castle at the same place, well garrisoned; and the English without any military establishment, lived in their own factory, holding themselves safe, as well in respect of the ancient bonds of amity between the two nations, as of the strict participation of advantages, stipulated by treaty.

In this manner they continued two years, trading with the Dutch, during which time several disputes broke out between them, chiefly on account of the extortion and mercenary disposition of the Dutch. The complaints of the English on this head, were sent to Jaccatra, in Java, to the council of defence of both nations residing there, who not agreeing on the points in difference, transmitted them to Europe.

Before any final adjustment could be made, the Dutch found means to terminate the business in a manner unprecedented in the annals of civilized nations.

About the 11th of February, 1622, a Japanese soldier, in the service of the Dutch at Amboyna, came up to the centinel during the night, and in the course of conversation with him, asked some questions relative to the strength of the castle. It should here be observed, that the Japanese, in military pay, were not lodged in the castle, but only employed to preserve the peace in the town. The centinel either suspecting treachery, or willing to shew his zeal, reported this conversation to his superiors, on which the Japanese soldier was ap-

prehended and put to the torture, by which he was brought to confess, that himself and others of his countrymen had concerted measures for attempting the castle. On this, another Japanese and a Portuguese were also examined by torture; during which proceedings, the English, with the consciousness of innocence, daily resorted to the castle on their customary business, and took no notice of the charges, nor at all suspected that they concerned them.

At the same time, one Abel Price, the surgeon to the English, was under confinement in the castle for drunkenness and other irregularities. This man the Dutch took, and produced to him some of the Japanese who had been grievously tortured; declaring, that they had confessed the English were joined in the confederacy for seizing the castle; and adding, that if he would not confess the same, he should be treated in a similar manner.

To enforce their threats, they gave Price the torture without mercy, which brought him to acknowledge whatever they were pleased to ask him; for few have the resolution to prefer truth to pain; and little ought that evidence to be regarded which is extorted by such means.

Having succeeded so far in their scheme; they sent for Captain Towerson and the rest of the English that were in the town, to come and speak with the governor in the castle. Not suspecting their danger, they attended accordingly, when the governor told them they were accused of a conspiracy to surprise the castle, and immediately ordered them into custody. He then dispatched a party to the English fac-

tory, and seized all their effects, merchandise, and papers.

Captain Towerson, the principal of the English at Amboyna, was committed to his chamber, under a guard of Dutch soldiers. Emanuel Thomson, another of our countrymen, was detained in the castle; and the rest were divided among the Dutch ships riding in the harbour, and all made fast in irons.

The same day, the governor sent to two other factories to apprehend the English there, who were all brought in irons to Amboyna. Meanwhile, the governor and fiscal began with two of the prisoners, named John Beaumont and Timothy Johnson. The latter was soon heard to cry out lamentably, but it seems he confessed nothing, on which Price was introduced to confront and accuse him. This still having no effect to alter his resolution, he was again put to the torture. At last, after he had been some time under this severe examination, he was brought forth, wailing and moaning, all wet, and cruelly burnt in divers parts of his body. Thomson was next brought to examination, and Beaumont, who was in an adjoining room, heard him also crying out with the anguish he endured. Then Beaumont was ordered in, who being interrogated in such a manner as might bring him to confess what they wished, made the most violent asseverations of his innocence. Without delay, a cloth was tied about his neck, and two men stood ready with jars of water to be poured on his head. When preparations were thus made for torturing him, the governor, in considera-

tion of his being an old man, said he would spare him a day or two, and accordingly he was remanded.

On the 16th of February, William Webber, Edward Collins, Ephraim Ramsay, and Robert Brown, were brought up for examination, together with Samuel Colson, William Griggs, John Clark, George Sharrock, and John Saaler, from Hitto and Larica.

Robert Brown, a taylor, being first put to the torture, confessed all the fiscal asked him. Then Edward Collins was introduced, and being informed of the confessions of his countrymen, solemnly denied any knowledge of the allegations. On this they prepared the water torture for him, the sight of which daunting his resolution, he prayed to be respited, and he would conform to their wishes. Being liberated, he again vowed and protested his innocence; yet observed, that as he knew they would, by torture, force him to make any confession, however false, he requested it as a favour, that they would tell him what they wished him to say. The fiscal, irritated by this sarcasm, desired they would proceed to the torture, the severity of which he could not long endure, and therefore besought them to let him down again to confession. He then devised a tale, and said, that about ten weeks ago, a few of his countrymen, whom he named, had plotted, with the assistance of the Japanese, to surprise the castle. Here the fiscal, interrupting him, asked if Captain Towerson was not in the conspiracy. He answered, no. You lie, said the fiscal, did he not tell you all,

that the daily abuses of the Dutch had induced him to think of a plot, which he divulged to you; and did not you swear to be secret?.... Collins denied this with much solemnity, declaring that he knew nothing of any such matter. The torture was again prepared; his resolution failed; he now confessed time, place, and manner of executing the imputed plot, in such a way as his invention suggested. He was then dismissed, glad to escape on any terms.

Samuel Collins was next interrogated, who, seeing the piteous figure that Collins made at coming out, was so much alarmed, that he did not hesitate to acknowledge all they imputed to him, and was quickly liberated. Then John Clark being brought in, was tortured with fire and water, for the space of two hours. The cruel torture, by water, was effected in the following manner. The culprit was hoisted up by the hands, with a cord, on a large door, and the cord which tied his hands was fastened to a large staple at the top of the door posts, by which the arms were extended full stretch. The feet being some distance from the floor, were likewise stretched asunder, and made fast to the posts below. A cloth was then bound about the neck and face, so close, that little water could escape. That done, the fluid was poured gently on his head, till the cloth was full above the mouth and nostrils, so that he could not breathe without sucking in the water. By degrees he was distended with water, and ready to swoon. At this moment they cut him down, and after he had thrown

up the fluid, and a little recovered, the same barbarous process was repeated, till the body was swollen to double its usual size, and the eyes ready to start from their sockets.

Clark endured all this three or four times repeated, without confessing any thing, which astonished the fiscal and tormentors to such a degree, that they swore he was a devil, or carried some amulet about him. They then cut off his hair, lest some charm should be hid in it; and hoisting him as before, put lighted candles to the soles of his feet, and scorched him in various parts, till the vitals might be plainly seen.

Still, however, they could not extort such a confession from him as would satisfy them; but at last being worn out with torment, he assented to whatever they proposed to him; and their questions, of course, were put in such a manner, as would strengthen the evidence they were solicitous to establish.

This poor man, being almost martyred, was at last carried to a dungeon, where he lay five or six days, without any assistance, till his flesh became putrefied, and bred insects. The rest of the English were conveyed to the same dungeon, where they lay in the putrefaction of their tortures. These cruelties were inflicted on a Sunday; so systematically was this bloody work pursued, that even a day devoted to religion, was not suffered to pass unemployed.

Next morning, being Monday, February 17th, they resumed their atrocious deeds: William Griggs, with John Fardo, and certain Japanese, were brought to the place of examin-

ation. The Japanese were first tortured to impeach Griggs, and when this was accomplished, Griggs, to avoid a similar punishment, subscribed to the fiscal's interrogatories. Bye and bye Fardo and other Japanese were confronted. Fardo submitted to the torture by water, before he would comply with their expectations, which he had no sooner done than he was remanded to prison.

Beaumont was now a second time brought up, and confronted with some who had confessed. He still persisted in his innocence and ignorance of the allegations; but at last, being ready to burst with water, he answered affirmatively to the questions propounded. On being let down, however, he recanted; but yielding to his fate, he set his hand to a falsity to save his life.

After this, George Sharrock was called in question, who, having witnessed how grievously others had been tortured, made his earnest prayer to God, as himself afterwards acknowledged, that he would suffer him to devise some probable falsehoods, to save him from the same punishment. Being brought to the rack, the water provided, and the candles lighted, he was charged with being accessary to the conspiracy. At first, falling on his knees, he protested his innocency, on which they ordered the tormentors to proceed. Overcome by fear, he craved a respite for a moment, and in a short time, seeing there was no possibility of escaping with innocence, he invented a tale, in which John Clark was said to have proposed to Captain Towerson, to invite the Spaniards

to assist in revenging the injuries which the English had sustained from the Dutch. Being asked if Towerson acceded to the proposal, he strenuously denied it. Hereupon the fiscal called him rogue, and told him his evidence was irrelevant to the matter.

In fact, if these unhappy men did not criminate each other in the manner which the Dutch wished and expected, they were instantly menaced with the torture. To recite the full details of these infamous proceedings would be painful: we have already given sufficient specimens of the pre-determined malice of the Dutch against our countrymen..... Sharrock, by being alternately threatened and cajoled, at last hatched a plot to their mind, and was forced to subscribe it. No sooner had he done this, than he felt compunction for his crime, and charged them bitterly with the guilt of the innocent blood of himself and his unfortunate companions, which they should look to answer for at the day of judgment. But his confession being satisfactory, they disregarded his ravings, and carried him away to prison.

After several other similar examinations, Captain Towerson was at last brought out, and informed of the criminations against him. He deeply protested his innocency, but to no effect. Some of those, who had falsely impeached him, were brought to confront him. They fell down on their knees before him, praying him, for God's sake, to forgive them, and avowing the falsehood of their confessions, which were made only to avoid torture. On

this the fiscal ordered them to be racked again, the horrors of which they could not endure, and they consented to the veracity of their former confessions.

When Colson, who had previously accused the captain, was required to set his hand to his allegations, he asked the fiscal on whose head he thought the sin would lie, whether on his who constrained him to confess what was false, or on the constrained.

This pertinent question seemed to stagger him a little, and he retired to the governor in another room; but anon returning, told Colson he must subscribe what he had formerly confessed, which he did; but added withal, "you make me to accuse myself and others, of what is as false as God is true; for God is my witness, that I am as innocent as the child new born."

Thus they examined all the English company in the several factories on the Island of Amboyna, and, during their examinations, tortures, and confessions, eight days past away. Two days' respite was now allowed before sentence. In this interval, one Powel, who had been acquitted, went to the prison, to visit Fardo, one of the accusers of Captain Towerson. To him this man religiously protested his own innocency, and the remorse he felt for accusing the captain, whom he believed, in his conscience, to be incapable of any base or dishonorable action; and as an acknowledgment that he had charged him falsely, he declared that he would receive the sacrament before his death.

On the 25th of February all the prisoners, as well the English as the Japanese and Portuguese, were brought into the great hall of the castle, and there solemnly condemned, except four, who, either from their insignificance, or some partiality, escaped.

Captain Towerson, during his whole imprisonment, was kept from the rest. It was said he employed himself in writing; but the contents were suppressed, save only a bill of debt, which a free burgher obtained of him by the interest of one of his keepers, purporting, that the English company owed such a sum of money. At the bottom of this bill he wrote these words, "Firmed by the firm of me, Gabriel Towerson, now appointed to die guiltless of any thing that can be justly laid to my charge. God forgive them their guilt, and receive me to his mercy! Amen."

This bill, being brought to Mr. Weldon, the English agent at Banda, he paid the money, and received the acknowledgment. All who had given evidence against the unfortunate captain, found some means or other to vindicate his character to posterity, by owning the compulsion under which they acted, and the falsity of their criminations.

On the 26th day of February, the prisoners were all brought into the great hall of the castle, except Captain Towerson and Emanuel Thomson, to be prepared for death by the ministers. Thus the solemnities of religion were prostituted to cloak one of the most atrocious massacres that ever barbarity devised.

The Japanese, who were partners in the misfortunes of the English, all, with one voice cried out, When! oh Englishmen, did we eat with you, talk with you, or even to our remembrance, see you! Our countrymen replied, why then did you accuse us? These poor people were now undeceived; perceiving they had been made believe that each had accused the other. They displayed their tortured bodies, and emphatically remarked, if a stone were thus burnt, would it not change its nature? How much more then we who are but flesh and blood!

Whilst they were all in the hall, Captain Towerson was brought up to the place of examination, and two great jars of water were carried after him. What he suffered is unknown; but it seems they made him underwrite his confession.

After supper, Powel, Ramsey, Ladbrooke, and Sadler, who had been acquitted, were separated from the rest. Bye and bye Colson and Collins were brought into the room where Thomson lay. The fiscal told them that it was the governor's mercy to save one of the three, and as he was indifferent which, he desired them to draw lots. The favourable lot fell on Collins, who was accordingly removed from the condemned.

At last there remained in the hall ten of the English, besides Captain Towerson and Thomson, who had separate prisons. To those who remained in the hall the Dutch ministers now applied themselves, admonishing and exhort-

fug them to make true confessons, depicting the future consequences of disembling at such a time.

Our countrymen still maintained their innocence, and as a seal of the forgiveness of their sins, and a confirmation of their integrity, requested to receive the holy sacrament. This being denied, Colson addressed the ministers in the following terms: "You manifest to us the danger of dissimulation in this case; but tell us, if we suffer guiltless, being otherwise true believers, what will be our reward?" The preacher answered, "By so much the clearer you are, so much the more glorious will be your resurrection." With that Colson, starting up, embraced the minister, and gave him his purse, saying, "God bless you. Tell the governor I freely forgive him; and I entreat you to exhort him to repent of his bloody tragedy wrought on us, poor innocent souls." Here all the rest of the English signified their assent to this speech, and made similar protestations of their innocence. Colson now added, in a loud voice, "According to my innocence in this treason, so, Lord, pardon all the rest of my sins; and if I be guilty thereof, more or less, let me, more or less, be partaker of thy heavenly joys." At which words, all the rest cried out, "Amen."

This moving scene over, they mutually begged forgiveness of each other for their false accusations; and as all had been criminal in this respect, from the extremity of the torture they had endured, or saw awaiting them, par-

don was interchanged, and they embraced as friends and fellow sufferers.

The remainder of this doleful night was spent in religious exercises, and in strengthening the resolution of each other to bear the last conflict. The Dutch, who guarded them, offered them wine to drive away their sorrow; but the English rejected this false opiate, and prepared themselves by a dependence on God.

Next morning, the 27th, being the day of execution, Powel was admitted to his countrymen, and found them at prayers. They all conjured him to publish their innocence, and avow the falsehoods which had been extorted from them.

Every thing being prepared for winding up the tragedy, the condemned were brought forth along a chamber, where the acquitted waited to take a last adieu. They renewed the protestations of their innocence, and the anxiety that their friends in England should be made acquainted with it.

Being brought in to the yard, their sentences were read from a gallery, and then they were carried to the place of execution, together with nine Japanese and a Portuguese, while the Dutch soldiers were drawn out under arms, and a vast concourse of the natives attended to see the catastrophe. All of them suffered protesting their innocence to the last. The Japanese too made the like professions, and there appears no reason to doubt but with equal sincerity and truth.

The Dutch had prepared a cloth of black velvet for Captain Towerson's body to fall on;

which being stained with blood, they afterwards placed to the charge of the English company. This act of insolence and avarice was of a piece with the rest.

In an age when superstition had a very strong hold of the minds of men in general, it is not to be wondered at that they should believe that Providence attested the innocence of these victims to Dutch monopoly and rapacity, by some extraordinary signs. We are told that, at the instant of the execution, a sudden darkness overspread the heavens, and a violent gust of wind arose, which drove the Dutch ships from their anchors, and nearly wrecked them on the rocks. Other circumstances of the same kind are mentioned. We dispute not the reality of the events, but caution against the general application. The same might have happened had they been guilty of all that was laid to their charge. The rewards of virtue, and the divine attestations to innocence are reserved for another occasion. At that grand solemnity, when the accusers and the accused, the revilers and the reviled, are called upon to attend, Providence will then display its justice and its mercy, in characters not to be doubted, and in a manner that will strike conviction into the guilty breast.

The day following the execution was spent in triumph, and in public rejoicing for the deliverance from this pretended plot. In a short time the English were expelled the island; and the Dutch reaped the wished-for fruit of their crimes, against the law of nature and nations.

Nothing can be more improbable, than that a few men, engaged only in the pursuits of trade, should ever conceive the idea of attacking a castle, well defended and garrisoned; but the innocence of our countrymen does not rest on probability alone....it was confirmed by the dying words of those who suffered, by the whole tenor of their conduct, by the tacit acknowledgment of the Dutch themselves, who never pretended to produce any evidence of the imputed plot, except such as was extorted by torture. No written documents were ever found....no voluntary confessions were made.... intercepted letters gave not the most distant suspicion of such a scheme; end, in short, the proofs of the honour of our countrymen were as conspicuous, as the cruelty of the Dutch was execrable.

It may be asked, why slumbered the national vengeance? To this we can only answer, that the death of King James soon followed, and the troubles of various kinds, which early disturbed the reign of Charles I. put it out of his power to attend to such distant concerns. In the beginning of his reign, indeed, he granted letters of request to the states general for obtaining satisfaction, which, however, had no effect; neither did the king pursue that point any farther. The Dutch, atrocious as their behaviour was in this instance, gave him greater causes of complaint. To repel their meditated attempts, he was induced to demand ship-money; and this imprudent exercise of the royal prerogative began those confusions,

which terminated in the ruin of our government, and gave the Dutch an opportunity to secure themselves in the spice trade, which they had acquired at our expence.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

RUSSIAN DISCOVERIES,

IN THE

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

BEFORE the middle of the sixteenth century, Northern Asia was almost unknown to the Russians. The first foundation of the conquest of Siberia was laid by a celebrated adventurer, named Yermac, who, at the head of an uncivilized and ignorant band of men, displayed more wisdom and moderation than the more enlightened conquerors of the new world. By the accession of this vast territory, the Russian empire was not only enlarged beyond the limits of the most powerful nation that ever existed, but the way was also paved for subsequent discoveries and acquisitions.

The Russians having first subjected the western part of the country, now called Siberia, to their dominion, gradually extended their knowledge of that vast region, by advancing towards the east, into provinces yet unexplored or unknown. The original knowledge of these was derived from hunters, who sometimes strayed to a great distance from the usual scene of their sports, or from soldiers employed in levy-

ing the taxes; and the court of Moscow estimated the importance of those countries, only by the addition which they made to its revenue.

The peninsula of Kamtschatka was not discovered before the close of the last century. The first expedition, towards those parts, was made in 1696, by sixteen Cossacs, under the command of Morosco, who was sent against the Koriacs. This officer continuing his march till he came within four days' journey of the River Kamtschatka, made a village of that district tributary, and then returned to Anadirsk.

The following year, Atlassof penetrated farther into this country, with a large body of troops, and took possession of it, in the usual manner, by erecting a cross, and building some huts. Succeeding expeditions enlarged their knowledge of this peninsula; but, till the islands lying between Asia and America were discovered, in consequence of the previous acquaintance of the Russians with Kamtschatka, this immense tract of land yielded little advantage to government. The furs, however, which in process of time, were found so abundant in the Northern Archipelago, served, at once, as a stimulus to future adventure by individuals, and an encouragement for government to adopt active means of exploring a country so valuable in a commercial view.

But though the Russians were gradually emerging from barbarism, and advancing in the arts of war and peace, of conquest and discovery, till Peter the Great ascended the throne, they were comparatively neither great nor enterprising. The genius of one man

pervaded the most distant parts of his dominions. His enlightened, comprehensive mind, intent on every circumstance that could aggrandize his power, or render his reign illustrious, discerned consequences capable of resulting from those discoveries which had escaped the observation of his ignorant predecessors. He rationally concluded, that, in proportion as the regions of Asia extended towards the east, they must approximate nearer to America, and that a communication between the two continents would probably be found in this direction; by discovering and opening which, some part of the wealth and commerce of the new world would flow into his dominions by a new channel, where he had no competitors.

An object so grand and important suited a genius like that of Peter. He drew up instructions, with his own hand, for prosecuting the design, and gave orders for carrying it into execution. This was an arduous attempt, and not to be accomplished at once. The successors of Peter, however, adopted his ideas, and pursued the plan he had laid down. The officers, indeed, to whom the conduct of these enterprises were committed, having many difficulties to struggle with, were far from making a rapid progress, but they never lost sight of the objects in view.

Animated by some traditional accounts concerning a successful voyage round the north-east promontory of Asia, in 1648, they attempted to follow the same course. With this view, vessels were fitted out, at different periods,

from the rivers Lena and Kolyma; but, in a frozen ocean, where nature seems to have placed her barriers against navigation, it was not to be wondered at, if they met with numerous disasters, and failed of ultimate success, to the full of their expectations. For the knowledge of the extreme regions of Asia, we are chiefly indebted to excursions made by land.

A variety of circumstances concurred to prove, that the two continents could not be very remote. Trees, of different kinds, unknown in those steril regions of Asia, were occasionally driven on the coast by an easterly wind. Floating ice, and flights of birds, likewise came from the same quarter; nor were there wanting traditions of an intercourse formerly existing between the natives of both hemispheres.

After weighing these particulars, and comparing the position of the countries of Asia, which had been recently discovered, with such parts of the north-west of America as were already known, the Russian court formed a plan, which could scarcely have been conceived by a nation, unaccustomed to arduous undertakings and perilous attempts. Orders were given to build and equip two vessels, at the village of Ochotz, on the sea of Kamtschatka, to sail on a voyage of discovery. Though that inhospitable region furnished only larch trees, which could be of any use in constructing ships; though all kinds of materials were to be transported through the immense deserts of Siberia, by roads almost impassible, or conveyed down rivers of the most difficult navigation; the

mandate of the sovereign, and the perseverance of the people, at last, surmounted every obstacle.

The two vessels were, at length, completed, and being ready to sail, were put under the command of Captains Behring and Tschirikow, who immediately proceeded in quest of the new world, by a course never yet attempted. They steered towards the east: a storm soon separated them, nor did they ever rejoin each other; the disasters they ran through were most severe; yet, with all these abatements and disadvantages, the expectations of the voyage were not wholly frustrated. Each of the commanders discovered land, which he took to be the continent of America; but we have some reason for supposing that this was a mistaken idea, and that our immortal countryman, Cook, was the first who had a distinct view of the shores of both continents and ascertained their nearest approach, which is computed at thirteen leagues.

The violence of the weather, and the distresses of the crews obliged both captains to quit this inhospitable coast, whatever it was, though not before considerable losses had been sustained. In their return, they touched at several islands, stretching, in a chain, from east to west, between the country at which they had touched and the coast of Asia.

These adventurers had some intercourse with the natives, who, in their appearance and institutions, appeared to have a great resemblance to the North Americans. They presented the Russians with the calumet, or pipe of

peace, the universal symbol of friendship among the people of North America, and an usage of such arbitrary origin, as to be peculiar to them.

The valuable furs, obtained among the islands of this new Archipelago, were the occasion of a constant correspondence being kept up between the Russians and them; but, for a series of years, this nation was more solicitous to reap the commercial advantages already disclosed, than to risk the event of new discoveries, however tempting or important. The spirit of adventure seemed to be lost; when, all at once, it was revived again under the auspices of the late empress, whose genius and talents entitled her to sway the sceptre of her illustrious predecessor, Peter.

During the operations of the most difficult and extensive war, in which the Russian empire was ever engaged, she formed schemes, and executed undertakings, which ordinary abilities would have been incapable of arranging in the leisure of peace.

A new voyage of discovery was projected, from the extremity of Asia; and Captain Kreni-tzin and Lieutenant Levasheff were appointed to command the two ships destined for that expedition. In their outward voyage, they held nearly the same course as former navigators; they touched at the same islands, and more accurately observed their situations and productions; and had the good fortune to make some new discoveries in this Archipelago..... But the chief advantage of this voyage was the scientific manner in which it was conducted, by which, some capital mistakes, into which

other navigators had fallen, were exposed and corrected; and the progress of future undertakings of the same nature facilitated and pointed out.

The discoveries of Captain Cook, who made more important additions to the science of geography and navigation, in a single voyage, than the Russians had done, with all their exertions, for nearly a century, stimulated the empress to fresh endeavours; and, as a proof how highly she thought of the naval abilities of the English, she engaged Captain Billings, our countryman, who had accompanied Captain Cook, in his last voyage, to execute her intentions.

After the publication of Cook's last voyage, and a comparison of it with the antecedent discoveries of the Russians, much ambiguity and confusion, in names and latitudes, appeared necessary to be elucidated. Add to this, a space of water, including ten degrees of latitude and twenty of longitude, still remained to be explored: a field sufficiently ample to employ the talents of the most persevering for some years.

To ascertain, with precision, the names and latitudes of former discoveries, and to investigate the islands, bays, and harbours, in that part of the ocean which had hitherto been untraversed, were the principal objects to which the attention of Captain Billings was to be directed. The plan of his voyage, as settled in 1785, is thus detailed, and evinces the abilities of its promoters, and the grand purposes remaining to be effected. He was directed to

proceed by Irkutsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsk, to Kovimskoi Ostrog, and having traced the course of the Kovyma, he was to make an exact chart of the coasts from the mouth of that river to Cape North, the remotest period of Cook's navigation on the Asiatic side. This was to be accomplished, either on shipboard or by land, according as circumstances might prescribe. In all cases, he was enjoined to maintain the most friendly intercourse with the natives, and to acquire an intimate knowledge of their manners, population, and country.

Having done his best to effectuate these designs, he was to return to Okotsk, where two ships, of a proper burthen and equipment for a voyage of discovery, were to be ready. With them he was to explore the chain of islands extending to the continent of America, determining their latitudes and longitudes by astronomical observations, and taking a chart of their coasts, roads, and harbours. He was then to extend his researches towards such parts of the coast of America as, from different obstacles, had been imperfectly surveyed by preceding navigators.

Such was the general outline of this important undertaking; and that the voyage might reflect honour on the conductors, and the munificent princess by whom it was planned, an eminent French naturalist was to accompany Captain Billings.

The captain left Petersburg towards the close of 1785, and next March arrived at Irkutsk, and in July at Okotsk. A period of six years

was allotted for the completion of this undertaking, which, we have no doubt, will be highly serviceable to the interests of navigation and geography, though, from its nature, little calculated for the entertainment of general readers.

We shall now give a general account of the Northern Archipelago, and then conclude with the journals of some of the most interesting voyages of the Russians in that direction..... Without a previous connected view, it would have been impossible to understand the motives which occasioned those discoveries, or the benefit resulting from them.

Mr. Muller divides the islands, which compose the Northern Archipelago, into four principal groups; the two first of which are styled the Aleutian Islands. The first group comprehends Behring's Island, Copper Island, Otma, Samyra, or Shemyia, and Anakta: this assemblage is called Sasignan by some of the islanders.

The second group consists of eight islands, known under the general appellation of Khao: comprehending Immak, Kiska, Tchetchia, Ava, Kayia, Tschangulek, Ulagama, and Antschigda.

The third general name is Negho, and comprehends the islands known to the Russians under the denomination of Andreanoffski Ostrova, sixteen of which bear the following names: Amatkinak, Ulak, Unalga, Navotsha, Uliga, Anagin, Kagulak, Illask, Takavanga, Kanago, the two last having volcanoes, Leg,

Sketshuna, Tagaloon, Gorgleoi, Otchu, and Amla.

The fourth group is called Kavalang by the natives, but by the Russians Lyssie Ostrova, or the Fox Islands. It also comprehends sixteen islands: Amuchta, Tschigama, Tschegula, Unistra, Ulaga, Tanagulana, Kagamin, Kigalga, Skelmaga, Umnak, Agun-Alashka, Unimma, Uligan, Anturo Leissume, Semidit, and Senagak.

Such are the names and general distribution of those islands, as far as they were ascertained, when Muller wrote. Some subsequent discoveries have been made, but of little consequence, except in a geographical light. Several of the islands, which constitute this Northern Archipelago, are only occasionally inhabited, and others are very thinly peopled; but the general population is very great. The inhabitants, for the most part, are of a short stature, with strong robust limbs, but active and supple. Their hair is lank and black, their beards small, their faces rather flattish, and their skins fair. They are, generally, well proportioned, and enjoy strong constitutions, which qualify them to endure the boisterous climate in which they live.

The natives of the Aleutian Islands subsist chiefly on roots of spontaneous growth, and marine animals. Though their rivers abound in fish, and the sea in turbot, they overlook the bounties of nature, and depend on a coarser kind of fare. Their clothes are fabricated of the skins of birds and of sea-otters.

The Fox Islands derive their name from the great number of black, grey, and red foxes, with which they abound. The inhabitants dress in a fur cap, and a coat which descends to the knee. Some of them, however, wear caps of a party-coloured bird-skin, on which they leave part of the wings and tail. On the front of their hunting and fishing caps, they place a small board, adorned with the jaw-bones of sea-bears, and ornamented with glass beads, which latter articles they obtain in barter from the Russians.

These people feed on the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, which they commonly eat raw; but if, at any time, they are disposed to dress their victuals, they make use of a hollow stone, in which having placed the fish or flesh, they cover it with another, and close up the interstices with clay. They then lay this kind of stove horizontally on two stones, and light a fire under it.

A perfect equality reigns among these islanders. They have neither chiefs nor magistrates, neither laws nor punishments. They live together in families, and societies consisting of several families united, which constitute what they call a race; and, in case of an attack or defence, they mutually assist and support each other. The inhabitants of the same island always pretend to be of the same race; and every person looks upon his island as a possession, which is common to every member of the same community.

Feasts are very commonly celebrated among them, and particularly when the inhabitants

of one friendly isle visit those of another. The men meet their guests, beating drums, and are preceded by the women, who dance and sing. At the conclusion of the dance, the hosts serve up their best provisions, and invite the guests to partake of the feast.

They feed their children, when very young, with coarse flesh, generally raw. If an infant is troublesome with its cries, the mother carries it to the sea-side, and, regardless of the state of the weather, holds it naked in the water till it is quiet. This practice, however harsh it may appear, is not attended with any injurious consequences; but on the contrary hardens the frame, and renders it unsusceptible of the impressions of cold.

These people seldom kindle a fire in their dwellings; but when they are desirous of warming themselves, they light a bundle of hay, and stand over it, or else set fire to some train oil in a hollow stone.

They seem to possess plain natural sense, but have no very quick understandings. Slow and indifferent in most of their actions, they are seldom roused from the torpor of apathy; but when once inflamed with passion, they become furious and inflexible, and execute the most horrid revenge, regardless of consequences. A slight degree of affliction, however, drives them to despair; and they frequently commit suicide with the same coolness as they set about their ordinary actions.

But let us now return to the history of some of the more remarkable Russian voyages.

From the time of Peter the Great, when Behring* was sent out on a voyage of discovery, till the reign of the late empress, the principal discoveries were effected by private adventurers, whom the love of gain tempted to explore seas but little known, and to hold an intercourse with nations whom they no farther regarded than as interest swayed. It is not, therefore, to be expected that voyages undertaken merely on commercial principles, by a people far from being very intelligent themselves, can in general be productive of much information or entertainment. Our review shall therefore be short.

DISCOVERY

OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLES, &c.

THE Aleutian Isles were originally discovered by Michael Nevodtsikof in 1745. This person sailed in the Eudokia, from the Kamtschatka River, on the 19th of September in that year. Having discovered three unknown islands, they resolved to winter on one of them, in order to kill sea-otters, of which they found large quantities. These islands were unquestionably the nearest of the group, since known by the general name of Aleutian Isles. The

* This unfortunate officer was shipwrecked, and died on the island which still bears his name. We have already briefly stated the result of the expedition in which he was engaged.

language of the inhabitants was not understood by an interpreter from Kamtschatka; and our voyagers carried back with them one of the natives, and presented him to the chancery of Bolcheretsk, with a fictious account of their proceedings.

The Islander having been taught the Russian tongue, was then examined as to the state of his own country. He said he was named Temnec, and that the name of his island was Att. In the vicinity, he mentioned other islands which were populous and had canoes of leather.

It has been observed, that the Russians under Nevodtsikof delivered in a spurious journal of their adventures, which imposition was detected; and the truth, as far as it could be elucidated, was as follows:

After six days sailing, they came in sight of an island, and having passed it, they discovered a second island, where they lay at anchor during the night. Next day several inhabitants appeared on the coast, and the pilot being afraid to land among them, threw some trifling presents towards them, to which they made a return. He then endeavoured to hold a conversation with them by means of his interpreters; but no one understood their language.

The following day, Tsiuprof, one of the proprietors of the vessel, having landed with a party to search for water, fell in with several of the inhabitants, to whom he made presents of tobacco and small Chinese pipes, and received in return a stick, on which the head of a seal was carved.

Soon after, they endeavoured to wrest his musket from him, and seized the rope by which the boat was made fast to the shore.... This violent attack obliged them to fire upon them, and having wounded one person, they all quitted their hold, and permitted him to row off to the ship.

The savages seeing one of their party wounded, carried him naked into the sea, and washed him. Washing in the sea seems with them to be a cure, not only for ills of the body, but the malignant passions of the mind. We have already seen that fretful children are calmed by the application of cold water.

This encounter made the Russians unwilling to venture themselves on that island; it was, therefore, determined to row back to the other island which they had passed, where they came to an anchor. In a short time, one Shekurdin, a Cossack, went on shore, accompanied by five sailors: two he sent back with a supply of water, remaining himself, with the others, on shore, in order to hunt sea-otters. At night they came to some dwellings, from which the natives fled with precipitation, and hid themselves in the woods.

The same person made another excursion on shore, with a larger party, with a view of discovering a proper station for the vessel during winter. In their progress they observed a party of fifteen islanders, to whom they threw fragments of dried fish to entice them nearer. This not succeeding, one of the natives was seized by force, notwithstanding the resistance his countrymen made with their bone spears,

and the Russians returned with their captive to the ship.

Soon afterwards a violent storm beat them off from the coast, and they were tossed about for a week, in which space they lost their anchor and boat. At length they regained the island, and passed the winter there.

On landing, the Russians were met by an old woman, who had been taken prisoner in the late conflict with the natives, and again set at liberty. She was accompanied by upwards of thirty islanders of both sexes, who advanced, dancing to the sound of a drum, and brought with them a present of coloured earth. Pieces of cloth, thimbles, and needles were distributed among them, and they parted amicably. Another interview took place, in which the same old woman and several children were present, who brought with them birds, fish, and other provisions. Having passed the night with the Russians, they took their leave on good terms.

Soon after their departure, the Captain, Tsiuprof, and Shaffyrin, attended by seven of the crew, followed them, and found them among the rocks. They were observed to have hatchets of sharpened stone, and needles made of bone. Their arms were clubs and bone lances.

Before the end of October, Tsiuprof had sent out a reconnoitring party of ten persons, under the command of Larion Belayef. These treating the natives in a hostile manner, gave them the provocation to defend themselves with their lances, on which the Russians fired and killed fifteen men, in order to seize their women.

Shekurdin, shocked at these infamous proceedings, retired unperceived to the ship, and related what had passed. Tsiuprof, instead of checking these enormities, was secretly pleased with them, as the natives had become personally obnoxious to him; and we are told he had even conceived the horrid idea of dispatching them by poison.

It was impossible any longer to keep up an amicable intercourse with these islanders; however, the Russians continued here till the 14th of September, 1746, during which time they caught many sea-otters. At last they put to sea, with an intention of looking out for some uninhabited islands. But being overtaken by a violent storm, they were driven about till the 30th of October, when the vessel struck on a rocky shore, and was wrecked, with the loss of almost all her tackle, and the greatest part of the furs.

The crew having escaped to land, and worn out with cold and fatigue, ventured to penetrate to the interior part of the country, and coming up to some huts, were informed that they were cast away on the Island of Karaga, the inhabitants of which were tributary to Russia, and were of the Koriac tribe. The islanders behaved to them with great kindness, till the imprudence of Belayef involved them in disputes. This man, trying to seduce the wife of one of the chiefs, the woman gave intelligence to her husband, and the natives were incensed to such a degree, that they threatened the whole crew with immediate death; but

at last were pacified by the interference of such as had not participated in the offence.

Having built two small vessels, the Russians put to sea in them, on the 27th of June, 1747, and reached Kamtschatka with the loss of twelve men, and a cargo of no more than three hundred and twenty sea-otter skins, which they had saved.

The way being now opened to the Aleutian Isles, where furs were found so abundant, different adventurers pursued the same course with various degrees of success; but their transactions do not merit a detail.

In August, 1754, Captain Durnef, in the St. Nicholas, made a very profitable voyage to these islands, on which they remained till 1757, and lived in friendly terms with the natives. Upon the three islands which they visited, they found no more than sixty males, whom they made tributary to the Russians.... The togion, or chief, informed them, that to the eastward lay several large and well peopled islands, whose inhabitants spoke a different language.

During their residence here, they found three round copper-plates, with some letters engraved on them, and ornamented with foliage, which the waves had cast on the shore; but to what nation they originally belonged, we are not told; and perhaps it was unknown. The quantity of valuable furs they collected in this expedition, almost exceeds belief, and this stimulated others to make similar attempts.

Among the rest, Serebranikof, about the same period, in a vessel manned with thirty-four per-

sons, discovered some new islands, the inhabitants of one of which spoke a language they did not understand. Having come to an anchor, they proposed looking out for a safe harbour; but were prevented by a storm, which carried away their anchor. The ship being tossed about for several days towards the east, they discovered four other islands in this direction; and still farther to the eastward, three others appeared in sight, but they were not able to land on either.

By this time the vessel was considerably shattered, when they fortunately approached another island, before which they anchored; but at last were dashed on the shore, where they saved their lives with difficulty.

This island appears to be opposite to Katyskoi Noss, in the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and near it they descried three others. A party of them going in the boat on a hunting and reconnoitring plan, were attacked by a large body of the inhabitants, who hurled darts from a wooden engine, and wounded one of them. The first fire, however, of the Russians, checked their resolution: but it was not till after several repulses that they retired from the field.

Soon afterwards the Russians were joined in a friendly manner by ten islanders, who brought them the flesh of sea-animals, a present the more welcome, as they had long subsisted on small shell-fish and roots, and were suffering greatly from hunger. Several toys were distributed among these hospitable people; and the Russians met with no farther mo-

lestation. In process of time, they constructed a small vessel from the remains of the wreck, in which they got safe back to the peninsula.

During this voyage, twelve Kamtschadales deserted, of whom six were slain on one of the most desert islands. The remainder, on their return to their native country, reported that the island on which the ship was wrecked, was about seventy versts long and twenty broad. Around it lay twelve other islands of different magnitudes, but none so large. Taken collectively, they did not contain above one thousand souls. Their dwellings contained no other furniture than benches and mats of plaited grass.

They were clothed in a kind of shirt made of bird-skins, with an upper garment of intestines stretched together. On their heads they had wooden caps, ornamented with a board projecting forwards. Each had a stone knife, and some few had iron ones. Their only weapons were arrows, pointed with bone or flint, which they darted from a wooden instrument. The island was destitute of trees, and the principal root was the cow-parsnip. The climate was found moderate, as the snow did not lie on the ground above a month in the year.

In pursuance of the same commercial schemes as had animated others, in September, 1756, Ivan Shilkin set sail in the Capiton. They had not proceeded far before they were driven back to the coast of Kamtschatka, and the vessel stranded. This misfortune prevented them from putting to sea again till the following year, with thirty-nine of the original crew, several being left ill.

They now made directly for Behring's Island, and in August of the same year, they touched at the nearest of the Aleutian Isles, after having suffered greatly from storms.... Continuing their course to the eastward, they passed by the first and anchored before the second. A boat being sent towards the shore, the inhabitants, in a numerous body, attacked them so suddenly, that they had scarcely time to effectuate an escape to the ship.

No sooner had they got on board, than a violent gale arising, drove them out to sea; and the weather being thick and hazy, they were forced on a small island at no great distance, where they suffered shipwreck. The crew with difficulty gained the shore, saving nothing but their arms and ammunition.

Scarcely had they landed, before they were beset by a number of savages in a kind of canoes. This attack was the more formidable, as the Russians were disabled by wet and cold, and no more than fifteen were in a condition to defend themselves. They advanced, however, to the assailants, and one Nicholas Tsiuprof, who had some knowledge of their language, accosted, and endeavoured to soothe them, but in vain.

The savages gave a sudden shout, and at the same time discharged a volley of darts, by which one person was wounded. On this, the Russians fired, and killed two of the enemy, and forced the remainder to retire; and though a fresh body appeared in sight, this specimen of the superiority of the Russian weapons had

such an effect, as to intimidate them from any new attack.

From the 6th of September to the 23d of April following, they underwent the utmost extremities of famine, subsisting principally on shell-fish and roots, and they were even at times forced to still the cravings of appetite with the leather which the waves dashed ashore from the wreck. Seventeen died of hunger, and the rest would have soon followed their fate, had they not providentially discovered a dead whale which the sea had cast on shore.

On this island they remained another winter, during which space they caught a number of sea-otters, and built a small vessel from the remains of the wreck, in which they put to sea in the beginning of summer, 1760. They had scarcely reached one of the Aleutian Islands, where another Russian ship lay, before they were again shipwrecked, and lost all their furs. Only thirteen of the crew now remained, who getting on board the vessel commanded by Serebranikof, safely landed at Kamtschatka, in July, 1761.

VOYAGE

TO THE FOX ISLANDS.

THOUGH some of the Fox Islands had been incidentally visited by the Russians, in some of the former voyages we have noticed.

there is no general account of transactions there, before that now under review.

In September, 1758, two vessels were fitted out by some merchants to hunt for sea-otters. One of these, called the St. Vlodimir, sailed the 28th of that month, under the command of Dmetri Paikof, carrying on board a collector of tribute, named Shaffyrin, and a crew of forty-five men. In a short time they reached Behring's Island, where they wintered. In July, 1759, they steered towards the south, in order to discover land; but being disappointed, they bore away to the Aleutian Isles. Contrary winds preventing them from effecting this purpose, they directed their course for the distant islands, now known under the name of Lyssie Ostrova, or the Fox Islands.

On the 1st of September, they reached the first of these, called by the natives Atchu, and by the Russians Goreoli, or Burnt Island; but as they found the coasts very steep and craggy, they made for an adjoining island, named Amlak, where they determined to winter.

To accomplish the purposes of their voyage with more expedition, they divided themselves into three parties. At the head of one was Drusinin, who went over to the small island of Sitkin; Shaffyrin led the second to Atak; and Polevoi remained on board with the rest of the crew.

All these islands were well peopled. The men had bones stuck through their ears, under their lips, and the gristle of their noses. The faces of the women were marked with blackish streaks, made by a needle and thread

passed under the skin. They had no iron among them; and their darts were pointed with bone and flint.

At first, the Russians imagined that Amlak was uninhabited; but in one of their hunting parties, they picked up a boy of about eight years of age, whom they named Hermolai, and taught him the Russian tongue, that he might be able to act as an interpreter.

Soon after, they discovered a hut, in which were two women, four men, and as many boys. These people they conciliated by a mild behaviour, and employed them in hunting, fishing, and digging roots. By degrees, others were induced to associate with them, from the character their countrymen had given of the strangers; and they passed the winter in social amity, without the least interruption.

In the spring the hunting parties returned, who had lost one man on the island of Atak. June, 1760, the same parties returned to their former stations; and shortly after, Shaffyrin, who headed one of them, was cut off, with eleven men, by the inhabitants of Atak. Drusinin received the first intelligence of this massacre from some of the natives of Sitkin, where he then resided; and immediately set out to join his companions on board.

He succeeded in regaining the vessel; but their numbers were now so considerably reduced, that their situatton was very critical. At this period, however, their apprehensions were allayed by the arrival of a vessel, commanded by Betshevin, at the island of Atchu, or Atak. Both crews now joined in partner-

ship. The one of them wintered at Amlak, the other continued at Atchu.

The consort vessel was named the Gabriel. She had put to sea on the 31st of July, 1760, and was well manned; carrying, besides, some passengers and agents for the merchant at whose risk she was fitted out.

The Gabriel, having reached the Aleutian Isles, stood from thence to make new discoveries among the more remote islands, which lie in a chain to the extent of fifteen degrees of longitude.

On the 25th of September, they reached Atchu, or Burnt Island, as has been previously mentioned, and joined crews with the St. Vlodimir, which was in the momentary dread of being attacked by the natives.

During the ensuing winter, they obtained a valuable collection of furs and sea-horse teeth. In the following June, the two crews being distributed on board the consort vessels, the Vlodimir remained at Amlak, with an intention of proceeding to Kamtschatka, while the Gabriel put to sea in quest of new discoveries.

Touching at Umnak, they took in wood and water, and then sailed to the remote island of Alaksu, where, having secured the ship, they built huts, and made other preparations for wintering. They found this island populous; and at first the natives behaved in a very friendly manner, and even delivered up nine of their children as hostages to the Russians, to remove the suspicion of treachery; but in a short time, the lawless and irregular behaviour of

at last were pacified by the interference of such as had not participated in the offence.

Having built two small vessels, the Russians put to sea in them, on the 27th of June, 1747, and reached Kamtschatka with the loss of twelve men, and a cargo of no more than three hundred and twenty sea-otter skins, which they had saved.

The way being now opened to the Aleutian Isles, where furs were found so abundant, different adventurers pursued the same course with various degrees of success; but their transactions do not merit a detail.

In August, 1754, Captain Durnef, in the St. Nicholas, made a very profitable voyage to these islands, on which they remained till 1757, and lived in friendly terms with the natives. Upon the three islands which they visited, they found no more than sixty males, whom they made tributary to the Russians.... The togion, or chief, informed them, that to the eastward lay several large and well peopled islands, whose inhabitants spoke a different language.

During their residence here, they found three round copper-plates, with some letters engraved on them, and ornamented with foliage, which the waves had cast on the shore; but to what nation they originally belonged, we are not told; and perhaps it was unknown. The quantity of valuable furs they collected in this expedition, almost exceeds belief, and this stimulated others to make similar attempts.

Among the rest, Serebranikof, about the same period, in a vessel manned with thirty-four per-

sons, discovered some new islands, the inhabitants of one of which spoke a language they did not understand. Having come to an anchor, they proposed looking out for a safe harbour; but were prevented by a storm, which carried away their anchor. The ship being tossed about for several days towards the east, they discovered four other islands in this direction; and still farther to the eastward, three others appeared in sight, but they were not able to land on either.

By this time the vessel was considerably shattered, when they fortunately approached another island, before which they anchored; but at last were dashed on the shore, where they saved their lives with difficulty.

This island appears to be opposite to Katyskoi Noss, in the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and near it they descried three others. A party of them going in the boat on a hunting and reconnoitring plan, were attacked by a large body of the inhabitants, who hurled darts from a wooden engine, and wounded one of them. The first fire, however, of the Russians, checked their resolution: but it was not till after several repulses that they retired from the field.

Soon afterwards the Russians were joined in a friendly manner by ten islanders, who brought them the flesh of sea animals, a present the more welcome, as they had long subsisted on small shell-fish and roots, and were suffering greatly from hunger. Several toys were distributed among these hospitable people; and the Russians met with no farther mo-

from the neighbouring continent of America. This island also produces large trees, and many esculent roots and berries. The coasts are frequented by large flocks of sea fowls.

DISCOVERY OF THE ISLANDS CALLED *ANDREANOFSKYE OSTROVA.*

THE St. Andrean, Captain Andrean Tolstyke, weighed from the River Kamtschatka in September, 1760, and in two days reached Behring's Island. Soon after they were driven on the shore by a violent autumnal storm, without, however, sustaining any considerable damage. Here they passed the winter; and having refitted their vessel, they put to sea in June, 1761, and passing Copper Island, directed their course to the Aleutian Isles, which they reached on the 6th of August.

They cast anchor in an open bay, near Atak, in order to procure an interpreter, and soon after stood out to sea, in quest of the more distant islands, for the purpose of exacting a tribute.

Steering to the eastward, they were driven by a high gale of wind towards an island, off which they immediately cast anchor. The following morning some of them went on shore to reconnoitre, but saw no inhabitants. This island they called Ayagh, or Kayaku; and another, at some distance, Kanaga. As they

were returning to the ship, they saw two islanders in canoes, one of which was known to a gentleman on board.

Near the place where they lay at anchor, a rivulet falls into the bay: it flows from a large lake, which is formed from a number of small springs. In the summer season, salmon, and other fish, ascend this stream as far as the lake; and here the Russians employed themselves in fishing, while the Toigon of Kanaga, with a considerable number of the natives, arrived, and was hospitably entertained.

The Russians seized this opportunity of persuading the islanders to acknowledge themselves subject to the empress, and to pay a tribute, to which they made no particular objection.

By means of an interpreter, they obtained the following information from the Toigon: that the natives chiefly subsist on dried fish, and other sea productions; that they catch turbot of a very large size, and strike seals with harpoons, to which they fasten bladders.

The ship being secured, a party set out in a kind of vessels, called baidars, to Kanaga; and from thence some of them proceeded to Tsetchina, where the natives received them amicably, and promised to become tributary. Soon after, others were dispatched to Tagalak, Atchu, and Amlak, which lay to the eastward of Kayaku.

As none of the inhabitants offered them the least molestation, they remained in great tranquility in these islands till 1764. Their success in hunting, however, was not great, com-

pared to that which other adventurers had met with in the different districts of the Northern Archipelago.

The six islands, which were the scene of their transactions, obtained the general appellation of Andreanofskye Ostrova; or, the Islands of St. Andrean, so called from the principal conductor of the voyage, and are thus described:

Ayagh is about one hundred and fifty versts* in circumference, and contains several high and rocky mountains, with intervals of bare heath and moor land; but not a single forest tree is to be found in the whole island. Of berries, they have various species; and of roots, the principal is the snake-weed, of which there is such abundance, as to afford the inhabitants a plentiful supply, in cases of emergency. It is difficult to ascertain the population, as the natives are continually migrating from one island to another.

Kanaga, to the west of the former, is about two hundred versts in circumference. It contains a lofty volcano, at the bottom of which are hot springs, in which the natives occasionally boil their provisions. There is no rivulet in the whole island.

Tsetchina lies to the eastward of Kanaga, and may be about eighty versts in circumference. It is full of rocky mountains, and has some warm springs, but very few inhabitants.

* An English mile is equal to one thousand five hundred and fifteen parts of a verst, consequently, two miles may be estimated at three versts.

Tagalak is forty vèrsts in circuit, and produces scarcely any thing fit for the use of man. The coasts are rocky, and dangerous of approach.

Atchu lies in the same position with Tagalak, and is three hundred versts in circumference. It has a harbour, in which ships may ride in security, and contains several rivulets, which abound in fish. Its inhabitants, however, do not amount to one hundred.

Amlak is a mountainous island, about the same magnitude with Atchu. It has a commodious haven, and produces roots in abundance. Of several small rivulets, it has only one which contains fish. Its inhabitants are not numerous.

The natives of all those islands live in holes dug in the earth, in which they never light fires, even in the severest weather. They are clothed in a similar manner with the other inhabitants of the Northern Archipelago, and eat their fish raw. As they are little provident in laying by a stock of provisions, they sometimes suffer greatly from hunger, when the stormy weather prevents them from having recourse to the sea, from which they derive their chief supplies.

Whenever they pass a night from home, they dig a hole in the earth, in which they lay themselves down, covered only with their clothes and mats of plaited grass. Regardless of every thing but the gratification of the present moment, they possess neither religion nor decency, and are little removed from the brutes.

Every thing being ready for their departure, the Toigons brought their voluntary tribute, and expressed their satisfaction at the good conduct of the Russians, and invited their future correspondence, promising they should be treated well.

About the middle of June, 1764, they sailed for Kamtschatka, and in a few days anchored before one of the Aleutian Islands. From thence they were driven by tempestuous weather on a rocky shore, where they were obliged to land the cargo, and to haul up the ship to be repaired. On the 18th of August, they again stood out to sea, and having soon after sprung a leak, they were again obliged to refit their vessel.

On the 4th of September, they came in sight of the peninsula of Kamtschatka; but while they were endeavouring to run into the mouth of the river of the same name, they were forced by a storm on the coast, and the vessel and the greatest part of her cargo were lost. Notwithstanding this disastrous termination of their labours, this voyage is the most circumstantial and important of any we have hitherto had occasion to narrate in the same tract.

VOYAGE OF

THE ZACHARIAS AND ELIZABETH,

TO UNALASHKA.

THIS voyage was conducted by Drusinin, whose name has been mentioned before. The ship was manned by thirty-four Russians and three Kamtschadales; and the distresses they ran through, have not been exceeded in any nautic enterprise on record.

They sailed from Okotsk on the 6th of September, 1762, and on the 11th of October arrived at the harbour of St. Peter and Paul, where they wintered. In June, 1763, they again put to sea, and, after a prosperous navigation, reached the Aleutian Isles, and anchored before Attak, where they took up seven shipwrecked Russians, and among the rest, Korelin, who furnished the following relation.

About the middle of July they proceeded to some of the more distant islands, and having laid in a supply of water, they continued their voyage. In the beginning of September, they reached Umnak, one of the Fox Islands, where they cast anchor. Here a large party landed, and, after passing over to the eastern extremity of the island, they returned in safety to the ship. During this excursion they found several traces of their countrymen.

On the 22d, Drusinin continued his voyage to the northern point of Unalashka, and having laid up the vessel in a secure harbour, they

took the lading ashore, and began to construct a hut. Soon after their arrival two Toigons brought voluntary hostages, and their example was immediately followed by chiefs more remote.

Three companies were now dispatched on a hunting expedition, one consisting of eleven men, among whom was Korelin, under the guidance of Peter Tsekalef; a second, of the same number, under the command of Michael Kudyakof; and a third, of nine men, under Yephim Kaskitsyn. Of the two last no circumstantial account has ever been received, as not one of them ever returned to Kamtschatka.

Kaskitsyn remained near the harbour, while the other two parties proceeded to the northern part of the island. Kudyakof stopped at a village called Kalaktak, and Tsekalef went on to Inalok, about thirty versts farther. Having found a dwelling with about seventy inhabitants there, whom he apparently conciliated by kindness, he built a hut for himself and his companions, and kept a constant watch.

On the 4th of December, six of the party being dispatched to look after the pit-falls for their game, there only remained Tsekalef, Korelin, Bragin, Shaffyrin, and Kokovin, to guard the hut. The islanders seeing them weakened by this separation, took the opportunity of displaying the first proofs of their hostile intentions. As Tsekalef and Shaffyrin were on a visit among them, they suddenly, and without provocation, struck Tsekalef on the head with a club, and afterwards stabbed him with knives. They next fell on his companion, who defended

himself with a hatchet with so much resolution, that he effected a retreat to the hut.

Bragin and Korelin, who were in the hut, had immediate recourse to their fire-arms; but Kokovin being at a small distance, was surrounded by the savages and desperately wounded, before Korelin could come to his assistance. At last, however, his companion brought him off, though half dead.

In a short time the natives surrounded the hut, which being furnished with musket holes, stood a siege for four days without intermission. The fire-arms prevented the savages from storming it; but the Russians on the other hand, found it impossible to move from their cover on the most urgent occasions.

At length, Shaffyrin and Kokovin, being a little recovered from their wounds, they all sallied out with their guns and lances, when three of the assailants were killed on the spot, and several wounded, and the rest put to flight. During the siege, the caps and arms of the six Russians who had been sent to the pit-falls were displayed by the savages in triumph, and gave an affecting proof that these unfortunate men had fallen victims to their resentment.

The natives retiring, the Russians dragged the baidar into the sea, and rowed out of the bay without molestation. They soon after landed at a small habitation, and finding it unoccupied, they drew their vessel ashore; and armed with guns and lances, they traversed the mountains, where they had left Kudyakof's party. As they approached Kalaktak, the village where these men had been stationed, they

fired from the heights, but no signal being returned, they drew the melancholy conclusion, that this party had been butchered by the natives. They themselves narrowly escaped the same fate. Immediately on the report of the fire-arms, numerous bodies of the islanders made their appearance, and closely pursued the Russians, who escaped their fury only by the favour of the night. Having reached a rock on the sea shore, where they were sheltered, and could act on the defensive, they made such good use of their fire-arms, that the assailants thought it prudent to retire. No sooner were they gone, than the miserable fugitives seized the opportunity of proceeding towards the spot where their vessel lay at anchor. They ran the whole night, without intermission or impediment, and at break of day, when they were about three versts from the haven, they espied a locker of the vessel lying on the shore. Alarmed by this unexpected event, they retreated with precipitation to the mountains, whence they descried several islanders in their canoes, but no signs of their own vessel.

During that day, they kept themselves closely concealed; but when night set in, they descended with anxious fear towards the haven, and the first signs that saluted their view, were the fragments of the vessel on which they placed all their hopes, and mangled carcases of their companions scattered over the beach. Having collected what provisions they found left by the savages, they again returned to the mountains.

The subsequent day they scooped out a cavity, in which they might shelter themselves, and covered it with a piece of sail. In the evening they paid another visit to the beach, where they found the image of a saint, and a prayer book; but all the tackle and lading had been carried off, save the sacks for provision, which, being made of leather, the savages had ript them up, probably in search of iron, and had left them, with the provision, as useless.

The Russians gladly collected these supplies, and dragged them to their mountainous retreat, where they lived in the greatest misery from the 9th of December, to the 2d of February following.

To fill up their melancholy hours with some labour that might tend to give them the pleasure of anticipation at least, they constructed a little baidar, which they covered with the leather of the sacks. When completed, they drew it by night to the sea, and instantly embarking, they rowed along the northern coast of Unalashka, in order to reach a vessel, belonging to Trapesnikof, under the command of Korovin, which, they had some reason to apprehend, lay somewhere on that direction.

By keeping at some distance from the shore, they had the good fortune to pass three habitations unperceived. Next day, however, they were seen by five islanders in a baidar, who, immediately on descrying them, made to Makusinsk, before which place the fugitives must necessarily pass.

Darkness coming on, the Russians landed on a rock, where they passed the night; and early

next morning discovering the islanders advancing towards them in hostile array, they occupied an advantageous post, and prepared themselves for defence.

Part of the savages landing, and part remaining in their baidars, they commenced the assault with a volley of darts; and notwithstanding the Russian fire-arms did considerable execution, the skirmish continued the whole day, at the close of which the enemy retired, and the fugitives sheltered themselves and their canoe in an adjoining cavern. The attack was again renewed; but the assailants were beat off, though not before Bragin was slightly wounded.

In this place the Russians remained posted three days, secure from their enemies; but the sea rising at a spring tide, threatened to overflow them, on which they sallied out towards a neighbouring cavern, which they gained without sustaining any loss.

In this new asylum they were confined five weeks, watching by turns, and never venturing more than twenty yards from the entrance.... They quenched their thirst with snow water and the oozings of the rock; and to allay the calls of hunger, they had nothing but small shell-fish, which they collected on the beach.

Driven at last by extreme want to the necessity of attempting something, they one night returned to draw their baidar out to sea, and were fortunate enough to escape unperceived. They continued rowing by night, and concealing themselves by day, by which means they escaped observation, till they fell in with Tra-

pesnikof's vessel, to their unbounded joy, on the 30th of March, 1764.

But though their calamities were lightened by the enlarged society of their countrymen, fortune was not yet tired of persecuting them. Korovin, under whose command they had now put themselves, had suffered scarcely fewer disasters than they had done. He had been repeatedly attacked by the savages, and sustained serious losses, nor was he now in a state of quiet. However, his crew being now reinforced by the arrival of Korelin and his three companions, to the number of eighteen persons, he put to sea towards the end of April, carrying with him eleven hostages.

Contrary winds soon overtook them, and, after combating their fury for some days, they were stranded in a bay of the island of Umnak. The ammunition and sails, together with some skins for the construction of baidars, were with difficulty saved. During the landing, one man was drowned, and eight hostages made their escape in the general confusion.

Under the present distressing circumstances, they secured themselves between their baidar and some empty barrels, spreading the sails over head in the form of a tent. Two were appointed to watch, while the rest, being worn out with fatigue, laid themselves down to repose.

Before day-break, however, they were alarmed by the approach of about one hundred savages, who, at the distance of twenty yards, threw their darts with such force, that many of them pierced through the baidar and the

skins, and others fell from above, through the sails. By this discharge, the two men on the watch, and the three remaining hostages, were killed on the spot, and all the Russians wounded.

So effectually had the latter been surprised, that they had not been able to have recourse to their fire-arms. They were therefore obliged to attack the enemy with lances, and after killing two of them, the rest were put to flight. Korovin and his companions were so severely wounded, that it seems the savages only wanted resolution to dispatch them at once.

The following night, the vessel was totally dashed to pieces; and the greatest part of the wreck, which was cast on shore, was carried away by the natives. They also shewed their resentment, by destroying what they could not use; and having thus gratified their vengeance to the full, they retired, and left the wretched Russians at liberty to collect what poor remains of the lading and stores the mercy of the sea, rather than the savages, had spared.

Soon after this was effected, a large body of the islanders returned again, and attacked the Russians at some distance, but fortunately without doing any execution. They also set fire to the high grass, which being blown by the wind in the direction of the tent, was with extreme difficulty extinguished. The Russian fire-arms being now effectually used against the savages, taught them forbearance, and they molested Korovin and his men no more.

Sickness and misery, however, detained them here till the 21st of July. They then put

to sea in a baidar eight yards long, which carried twelve persons, to which number they were now reduced; and steered in order to make a vessel, which they knew to be on the coast, and with whose fate they were yet unacquainted.

After rowing ten days, they landed on a different quarter of the Isle of Umnak, where they saw the remains of a vessel that had been burnt, and other signs of devastation. At a small distance from the beach was an empty Russian dwelling, and near it a bath-room, in which, to their inexpressible terror, they found twenty dead bodies in their usual dress. Each of them had a thong of leather, or his own girdle, fastened about the neck, with which, it was evident, he had been dragged along.

Korovin and his companions had the affliction to recognise some of the corpses, and were well convinced that they belonged to the vessel they were in search of. But no traces of the remaining crew could be discovered, nor have any circumstances ever come to light, which could explain this catastrophe.

While Korovin and his companions were employed in burying their dead countrymen, and constructing a hut, they were agreeably surprised by the arrival of Captain Glottof and a hunting party, whose vessel lay at a small distance from this part of the coast.

On board her, Korovin and his associates entered. Thus this was the third ship during this expedition, in which Korelin and his three friends had sailed; and fortune, in the sequel,

determined that they should arrive at Kamtschatka in a fourth.

But to return....soon after this junction, Korovin and a party of twenty men were sent to coast the island, in order to discover if any of the crew belonging to Protassof's vessel were still in being; but his enquiries were without effect.

In the course of this expedition, a great number of savages, in a hundred baidars, made an attack upon them with a volley of darts. The Russians fired, and soon threw the islanders into confusion. Korovin took some women prisoners; and afterwards proceeded to a dwelling of the natives, which he found deserted, but containing many articles which he knew must have belonged to his murdered countrymen.

Towards winter, Korovin and a large party was sent out on a hunting expedition to the western point of Unalashka. When he arrived here, he was informed that a Russian ship, commanded by Soloviof, was then lying before Unalashka, on which he immediately rowed towards her. In his course he had a sharp encounter with the natives, ten of whom were killed on the spot, and some women and children taken prisoners.

Korovin having staid a few days on board Soloviof's vessel, returned to the place where he had been lately attacked. The inhabitants now received him in the most friendly manner, delivering hostages, and giving him liberty to hunt without molestation. They also enter-

ed into a friendly traffick, and were prevailed on to restore several muskets and other things taken from the Russians who had been massacred.

Afterwards, however, these savages gave indications of renewed hostility; but the Russians were on their guard.

Korovin, on leaving Unalashka, was again driven by a storm on the beach of Umnak, and detained there in great distress till the 6th of April, 1765. On the 22d of that month, they returned to Glottof; but the party afterwards dividing, Korovin, and five other Russians, among whom were Korelin, Kokovin, and Bragin, joined Soloviof, with whom they returned to Kamtschatka, after a series of distresses which claim our commmiseration, while they exalt our ideas of the courage and perseverance of the sufferers.

From different concurring testimonies, and the journals of several voyages not worthy of a detail, it appears, that the natives of Umnak, and particularly that of Unalashka, are sanguinary and treacherous, without religion and morals, without laws or government, and swayed by momentary impulses, which render it unsafe to place confidence in their professions or engagements. They frequently barter their children and their wives for such commodities as they want; and have scarcely any rule of action but what their own caprice suggests.

VOYAGE OF

CAPT. KRENITZIN AND LIEUT. LEVASHEF,

UNDERTAKEN BY ORDER OF

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

WE now come to the first voyages under the patronage of the Russian government, since the reign of Peter the Great. During that long interval, the progress of discovery had been left to interested adventurers, who, intent solely on gain, conveyed very little information that could be depended on to the rest of the world. For want of proper astronomical observations, the relative situation of many islands was little known, and the confusion arising from arbritary names was such, that what was a new or an old discovery could with difficulty be ascertained. It is not to be supposed, that a single voyage, however sedulous and intelligent its conductors might be, would be able to settle difficulties of such magnitude; but it laid the foundation, on which the requisite superstructure was to be raised.

On the 23d of July, 1768, Captain Krenitzin sailed in the galliot St. Catharine, from the mouth of the Kamtschatka river, towards the coast of America, accompanied by Lieutenant Levashef, in the hooker St. Paul.

Regulating their course according to the information derived from Behring's expedition

in 1741, they found themselves farther to the north than they expected, and open sea, where, according to the fallacious accounts that had been given them, a continent was to have been looked for.

They soon came in sight of Behring's Island, which is generally low and rocky; and afterwards touched at Copper Island, so called from the amazing quantity of copper found on the north-east coast. This metal is washed up by the sea, and covers the shore in such abundance, that many ships might load with it at the same time. It is chiefly in a metallic or malleable state, and frequently appears as if it had undergone a fusion, which probably has been the case, as many extinct volcanoes are still to be seen on this island; and the whole chain appears to have arisen from some convulsion of nature, at no very remote period. The evident novelty of every thing justifies this conjecture, and the violent and frequent earthquakes, to which they are subject, shews their volcanic origin.

After leaving Copper Island, the ships parted in a fog. Such fogs are very frequent in those latitudes; and the hunters, who at least may be supposed to be well acquainted with the climate, say it is very rare to have five days of clear weather in succession, even during the most favourable season of the year.

The St. Catharine wintered in the Straits of Alaxa, where she was hauled into shoal water. In the instructions communicated to the captain, previous to the commencement of his

voyage, it was stated that a private ship had found a commodious haven there, but he looked for it in vain.

The entrance of this strait from the north-east was found to be extremely difficult on account of the shoals and currents; but in the opposite direction, it was afterwards discovered to be more practicable and safe.

On surveying this strait and the coast of Alaxa, many craters were observed in the low grounds, close to the shore; and the soil produced only a few plants. From whence it was imagined, that the coast had undergone some considerable changes within a few years..... Few of the islands produce wood, and that only in the vallies, and near the rivulets. Unalga and Alaxa contain the most; and those islands abound in fresh water streams, from which their extent may be inferred. The general soil is morassy, and covered with moss, though Alaxa has a pretty deep mould, and produces much grass.

The St. Paul wintered in Unalashka in 53 deg. 29 min. north latitude, and longitude 187 deg. 55 min. east from Greenwich. This island has several pretty good harbours. It has two burning mountains, one called Ayaghish, and the other by a term signifying the Roaring Mountain. Near the former is a copious hot spring.

The land is in general rocky, with loamy and clayey grounds; and the grass is so coarse, as to be almost unfit for pasturage. Scarcely any wood grows here: the most common plants

are dwarf-cherries, whortle-berries, larch, white poplar, pine and birch.

The land animals are foxes of various colours, sea-otters, sea-cats, and sea-lions. Among the fish may be reckoned the cod, perch, pilchard, smelt, roach, needle-fish, and some others. The birds are ducks, teals, and several species, whose English names are unknown.

The inhabitants of Alaxa, Umnak, Unalashka, and the neighbouring islands are of a middle stature, of a tawny brown colour, and have black hair. In summer they wear coats of bird-skins, over which, in bad weather, they throw cloaks made of the thin intestines of whales. On their heads they wear wooden caps, ornamented with duck feathers, and the ears of a sea-lion; they also adorn their caps with beads of different colours, and with little bone figures.

In the cartilage of the nostrils, they place a pin of about four inches long, made of bone or the stalk of a certain plant. From the extremity of this pin or bodkin, on festal occasions, they suspend rows of beads. They also thrust beads and bits of pebbles, in the form of teeth, into an aperture, cut in the under lip, which gives them a ghastly appearance. Their ears are likewise ornamented with strings of beads or pieces of amber.

The hair is cut just above the eyes, and some shave the top of their heads like monks. Behind, the hair flows loose.

The dress of the women is little different in form from that of the men; but it is made of

fish-skins. These they sew with bone needles and thread of fish-guts, in no inelegant manner. They go with their heads bare: their hair being cut like that of the men; but it is tied up behind in a kind of club.

By way of heightening their beauty, they paint their cheeks with streaks of blue and red; and in addition, wear all the nose, lip, and ear ornaments of the men, besides rings of beads round their necks, arms, and legs.

In their personal habits, they are filthy to an extreme. The vermin with which their bodies are generally infested, are eaten with avidity. They wash first in their own urine, and then in water, and afterwards suck their hands dry. When sick, they abstain from food for some days; and if bleeding is judged expedient, they open a vein with a flint lancet, and then suck the blood.

Their principal nourishment is fish and whale fat, which they commonly eat undressed in any form. Marine and land plants and roots are also occasionally used, particularly a species of lily, and an herb called Kutage, which, on account of its bitterness, is reckoned an agreeable seasoning to their fish or fat.

They kindle a fire by turning a stick round a hole in a dry board with such rapidity, that it begins to burn, and the sparks fall on the tinder or dry leaves, which they have in readiness to catch them. This mode of ignition is very general among barbarous nations, and does honour to their ingenuity.

These people are fond of butter, as being of a similar nature to their own greasy food; but bread is little esteemed. When they were first shewn sugar, they could scarcely be prevailed on to taste it; but being allured by example, and finding it sweet, they carried it home as a present to their wives.

These islanders live in huts, precisely after the manner of the Kamtschadales, with the entry through a hole in the middle of the roof. In one of these wretched huts, several families sometimes live, to the number of thirty or forty persons. The women sit apart from the men.

Six or seven of these huts or yourts compose a village, of which there were sixteen in Unalashka, at the period of this voyage. It is said, however, to have been formerly much more populous. Disputes with the Russians, in which they were certain to be eventually worsted, famine, and above all, the introduction of luxuries have had a baneful effect on the principles of life. Not content with their original simplicity, they long to enjoy the luxuries with which the Russians have made them acquainted; and for the acquisition of a temporary supply of these, they neglect the permanent means of support, and not unfrequently suffer their children to die of want. No sooner does man lose the simplicity of nature, than his necessities multiply; and the indulgence of one appetite or passion excites claims on his industry and invention to supply other cravings, beyond what he is capable of procuring.

The boats of these savages, in which they make distant excursions, are constructed, like those of the Esquimaux, of thin slips of wood and skins. These skins cover the tops as well as the sides of the boats, and are drawn close round the waist of the rower. The oar is a kind of paddle, broad at both ends.

Some of their boats are made to contain two persons, one of whom rows, while the other fishes; but these chiefly belong to their chiefs. They have another kind of boats capable of carrying thirty or forty men, which seem intended for war or distant enterprises.

They kill birds and beasts with darts, made of bone or of wood, pointed with flint or stone. These points are generally left in the wound, while the shaft breaks off, from the force which is used to hurl them.

The manners and character of these people are adapted to their savage modes of life. The inhabitants of Unalashka are somewhat more civilized than the rest of their neighbours, but the shades of distinction are so slight, that they have none of them any pretensions to rank higher than with barbarians. War is their delight; and stratagem, rather than force, the object of their ambition to excel in. Where so little is to be gained or lost, and where mutual necessities, it might be supposed, would create a mutual dependence and evince the stronger necessity of union, it would reasonably have been expected that animosity would have been unknown. But among the savage and the civilized, the same barbarous trade of

war exists; and though the former have less temptation, the latter surely have the least excuse.

The inhabitants of Umnak are formidable to their neighbours, and frequently invade the other islands, and carry off their women, the principal object of their contests. In countries where women perform all the menial offices, and man is the undisputed lord, the acquisition of females is perhaps as justifiable a pretext for shedding blood, as the extent of territory or the power of monopolizing for sale what some other nation must buy. From a review of mankind, in every climate and under every kind of government and religion, we are compelled to conclude, that all are nearly in an equal degree vicious and immoral. The cloak of civilization ill conceals the depravity of the heart, and the turbulence of malignant passions sets the best principles at defiance.

The journalist of this voyage says, that these people are destitute of religion, and have no ideas of a Supreme Being. But they actually do possess such notions of religion as might be expected from their situation. They have fortune-tellers and jugglers, and these are every where the priests and the ministers of barbarous nations.

These impostors pretend to foretel events by the interposition of kugans or demons. In their divinations, they put on wooden masks, and then dance with violent motions, at the same time beating drums covered with fish-skins.

The inhabitants also, if they have no idea of good spirits, certainly have of bad ones; for they wear little figures on their caps, and place others round their huts to keep off the devils. Such are the indications of a savage religion.

It is common for the men to have two, three, or four wives each, who do not all live together, but in different yourts. These are not unfrequently sold, in a time of dearth, for a bladder of fat, or whatever they value and want. The husband, however, sometimes repents of parting with his wife, and if he cannot recover her, he is tempted to lay violent hands on himself.

When strangers arrive at a village, it is customary for the women to meet them, and this reception is considered as a pledge of friendship and security. When a man dies, the wife retires into a dark hole, where she continues forty days: and the husband submits to the same seclusion on the loss of a favourite wife. When both parents die, the children are left to shift for themselves; and many, in this pitiable situation, have been offered to the Russians for sale.

In each village there is a sort of chief, called the toigon or tookoo, who decides differences by arbitration, while the neighbours enforce the sentence. When he goes to sea, he is exempted from labour, and has a servant to row his canoe. This is the only dignity and pre-eminence he enjoys; for at other times he toils like the rest. The office is not hereditary; but is generally conferred on him who has the greatest influence, from the number of his

family or friends, or is most remarkable for his personal qualities; hence the best hunter or fisher is frequently chosen.

During their festivals, which are chiefly at the conclusion of the fishing season in April, the men and women sing songs; and the latter dance sometimes singly and sometimes in pairs, waving blown bladders in their hands. At first they begin with gentle movements, which gradually increase till they become at last extremely violent.

These people have various appellations, different from the names of their islands; but how such titles are derived, they cannot tell. They now begin to distinguish themselves by the general name of Aleyort, given them by the Russians, and probably borrowed from some of the Kurile Islands. On being interrogated as to their origin, they said they had always possessed the same islands, and knew nothing of any other country besides. All that could be learned from them was, that the greatest numbers came from Alaxa, and that they did not know whether that land has any bounds. The Russians surveyed this island very far to the north-east, and set up a cross at the end of their progress.

These islanders certainly use the same kind of boats as the Americans; but their manners and customs have more of the Kamtschadale origin.

The manner in which the Russians have conducted the fur trade in those islands for a considerable number of years, is as follows:

On coming to their stations, they endeavour to procure, by insinuation or force, the children of the natives, particularly of the toigons, as hostages. This being accomplished, they deliver fox-traps and skins for their boats to the inhabitants, for which they expect a recompense in furs and provisions during their stay.

After obtaining a certain number of furs by way of tax, the Russians pay for the rest, in such commercial articles, as by experience they have found to be most acceptable to the islanders. In the spring they collect their traps, and surrender the hostages. They seldom venture to hunt, unless in armed parties; for, notwithstanding the hostages, the enmity of the natives sometimes breaks through all prudential restraints.

For a long time the islanders could not be made to comprehend for what purpose they were enjoined to pay a tribute of skins, which were not to be the property of those who received them, but of some absent personage. Their own chiefs have no revenue; and hence, the idea of paying a tax to a person they never saw, was too complex for them to understand; but force has supplied the place of demonstration or conviction.

Krenitzin and Levashef having spent some time among these islands, and made some important observations, returned to Kamtschatka, in the autumn of 1769; and soon after, Captain Krenitzin had the misfortune to be drowned in a canoe belonging to the natives of the peninsula.

Having thus given an abridged history of the Russian discoveries towards America, which, on the whole it seems probable thye may have accidentally touched at without knowing, however, that they were on that continent; we shall conclude this volume, and indeed the series of our voyages, with a brief account of the Russian attempts to explore a north-east passage to the Indies.

GENERAL VIEW

OF THE

RUSSIAN ATTEMPTS

TO DISCOVER

A NORTH-EAST PASSAGE TO THE INDIES.

FROM several preceding articles in our different volumes, it will be seen, that an attempt to discover a north-east passage to the oriental regions was a favourite object, both with philosophers and navigators. When this idea was first started in Europe, the Russians were little better than barbarians; and, of course, could not enter into the enlarged views of their more enlightened neighbours; but, by degrees, as they became civilized, their situation, of all others the most favourable for exploring this passage, tempted them to turn their attention to its discovery, and if ever it has been effected, we must allow that the Russians have the merit of this arduous enterprise.

"The advocates for a north-east passage," says the ingenious Mr. Coxe, "have divided that navigation into three principal parts; and, by endeavouring to shew that the three parts have been separately performed, at different times, they conclude that the whole navigation is practicable."

The three divisions of this voyage are from Archangel to the Lena; from the Lena to Kamtschatka; and from Kamtschatka to Japan. With regard to the latter, it is not only practicable, but easy, and, therefore, we shall take no farther notice of it.

No one, however, has been bold enough to assert, that the first part of the navigation, from Archangel to the Lena, has ever been performed, in a single voyage; nor does it appear disputable, but that it has been performed by detached and reiterated attempts.

In 1734, Lieutenant Morovief sailed from Archangel towards the River Oby; but the first year, he reached no farther than the mouth of the Petchora. Resuming his enterprise next summer, he entered the sea of Kara, and coasted along as far as 72 deg. 30 min. north latitude, but did not double the promontory which separates the Sea of Kara from the River Oby. However, in 1738, Lieutenants Malgyn and Skurahoff did double that promontory, and entered the Bay of Oby, though with the utmost difficulty and danger from the ice.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to pass from the Oby to the Yenisei, which, it appears, was ultimately effected in 1738. The same year, Feodor Menin sailed from the Yenisei towards the Lena; but was stopped by the ice near the mouth of the Piasida, and obliged to return.

In 1735, another officer attempted to sail a contrary course from the Lena to the Yenisei; but, after combating incredible difficulties, for two summers, he found it impossible to effect

his scheme, and returned to the Olenek, after reaching nearly the mouth of the Taimura.

Another voyage was attempted in 1739, with the same bad success, and Laptief, who conducted it, relates, that between the rivers Piasida and Taimura there was a promontory he could not double on account of the ice.

From these circumstances, collectively considered, it appears, that the whole space between Archangel and the Lena has never yet been navigated; but that, which ever way they set out, nature seems to have opposed a barrier to their progress, in the promontory near the Piasida. However, we are told that this passage has been accomplished by the Dutch about a century ago; but on the inaccurate and unsatisfactory journal of that voyage, we can place little reliance. Certain it is, that the ice sometimes shifts, and that one year may be more favourable than another for a navigation in those frozen regions; but what depends on such contingencies, and is, moreover, attended with so much difficulty, would answer little purpose, save that of curiosity, even if it were practicable.

Let us now see what has been done in the second part of this navigation; namely, from the Lena to Kamtschatka. If we were to give credit to some accounts, this passage has long been opened; but though the Russians have made frequent expeditions from the Lena to the Kovyma, the voyage from that river round Tschukotskoi Noss, into the eastern ocean, has only been performed once. This formi-

dable cape, according to Mr. Muller, was doubled in 1648, by Deshneff.

The most remarkable incidents of this voyage we subjoin.

In 1648, seven vessels sailed from the River Kovyma, in order to penetrate into the Eastern Ocean. Of these, four were never more heard of. The remaining three were commanded by Deshneff, Ankudinkof, and Alexeef. The two former quarrelled before they set out, probably actuated by jealousy.

On the 20th of July, however, they set sail, but Deshneff furnishes us with no details till he reached the great promontory of the Tchutski. This, he says, lies between north and north-east, and bends in a circular direction towards the Anadyr. On the Russian side is a rivulet which falls into the sea. Opposite to this promontory are two islands. With a good wind, says Deshneff, it is possible to sail from this promontory to the Anadyr in three days; and the journey by land may be performed in the same time.

On this promontory, Ankudinkof's vessel was wrecked, and the crew was distributed in the two remaining ships. On the 20th September, Deshneff and Alexeef went on shore, where they had a skirmish with the natives, in which the latter was wounded. Soon after, the consort vessels separated, and never rejoined.

Deshneff was tossed about by tempestous winds till October, when, it appears, he was shipwrecked considerably to the south of Anadyr, not far from the River Olutora.

Being ignorant of the coast, ten weeks elapsed before he reached the Anadyr, where he found a barren country, without any inhabitants. The following year he ascended that river, and founded Anadirskoi Ostrog. Here he was joined by some Russians, who came by land from the Kovyma.

Deshneff having constructed a vessel, sailed down the Anadyr to its mouth, and, on a sand bank, on the north side, he saw a great number of sea-horses, many of whose teeth he collected; and thought himself amply compensated by such spoils for the trouble of his expedition. Next year, he projected the design of constructing a vessel, to send the tribute, which he had collected, by sea to Yakutsk; that is, round Tschukotskoi Noss to the River Lena, and then up that river to Yakutsk; but, for want of materials, he was obliged to drop this intention.

The fate of Alexeef remains to be told.... While Deshneff was surveying the sea coast, he saw, in a habitation belonging to the Koriacs, a woman who had belonged to Alexeef. On enquiring what was become of her master, she said, that he and the other captain, who had been taken on board his ship, had died of the scurvy; that part of the crew had been slain; and that the rest had escaped in small vessels, but where she knew not.

Traces, indeed, of the latter were afterwards found in the peninsula of Kamtschatka, at which place they probably arrived by following the trendings of the coast. Certain it is, that in Kamtschatka was first reduced, the na-

tives appeared to have some previous knowledge of the Russians. They shewed the very spot where some of them had resided, and said, they were held in such veneration that they were almost deified, from a supposition that they were of a superior order of beings. But having quarrelled among themselves, and the blood being seen to flow from their wounds, the natives rightly concluded, they were men of the same nature with themselves. It appears that they intermarried with the natives; but none of them were remaining when Atlassof subjected this peninsula to the Russian government, in 1697.

From the best accounts, it does not appear that any other navigator, subsequent to Deshneff, has ever pretended to have passed the north-eastern extremity of Asia.

At a more recent period, in 1761, and the following years, attempts were made to pass the great promontory of Tschukotskoi Noss from the Lena; but, after the most persevering exertions, the expedition proved abortive; and the details are such, if they do not discourage future adventurers, at least, must convince them and the world, that no commercial benefit can possibly arise from this difficult and dangerous navigation. We, therefore, forbear to enlarge on this topic, convinced, that though wisdom, struggling with difficulties, excites admiration and esteem, the blind obstinacy of imprudent zeal, in a cause either futile or impracticable, can only deserve pity or contempt.

END OF VOL. X.

A TABLE

OF THE

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE WORLD.

*** Having purposely omitted latitudes and longitudes, where their insertion was not absolutely necessary to illustrate the narrative, we present our readers with the following TABLE, which may be referred to for farther information of that kind. Its utility, however, is not confined to this work solely: in reading history, or even the diurnal publications, it will be found a valuable acquisition.

A TABLE

OF THE

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE WORLD;

THE LONGITUDE TAKEN FROM THE MERIDIAN OF THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT GREENWICH.

Names of places	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*			*Longitude.*		
		d.	*m.*	*s.*	*d.*	*m.*	*s.*
Abbeville	France	50	7	1N	1	49	45E
Abo	Finland	60	27	10N	22	13	30E
Achem	Sumatra	5	22	0N	95	34	0E
Adventure Bay	N. Holland	43	23	0S	147	30	0E
Adventure Isle	Pacific Ocean	17	5	15S	144	17	45W
Agde	France	43	18	57N	3	28	11E
Agen	France	44	12	7N	0	35	49E
St Agnes Lights	Scillies	49	56	0N	6	46	0W
Agra	India	26	43	0N	76	44	0E
Aire	France	43	31	35N	5	26	34E
Aix	France	43	31	55N	5	26	15E
Alby	France	43	55	44N	2	8	45E
Aleppo	Turkey	35	45	23N	37	20	0E
Alexandretta	Syria	36	35	10N	36	20	0E
Alexandria	Egypt	31	11	20N	30	16	30E
Algiers	Algiers	36	49	30N	2	12	45E
Amboise	France	47	24	54N	0	59	7W
Ambrym Isle	Pacific Ocean	16	9	30S	168	12	30E
Amiens	France	49	53	38N	2	17	56E
Amsterdam	Holland	52	22	45N	4	45	30E

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*			*Longitude.*		
		d.	*m.*	*s.*	*d.*	*m.*	*s.*
Amsterdam Isle	Pacif. Ocean	21	9	0S	174	46	0W
Ancona	Italy	43	37	54N	13	30	30E
Angers	France	47	28	8N	0	33	52W
Angouleme	France	45	39	3N	0	8	45E
Angra	Tercera	38	39	0N	27	12	15W
Annamooka	Pacif. Ocean	20	16	30S	174	30	30W
St. Anthony's C.	Staten Land	54	46	45S			
Antibes	France	43	34	50N	7	8	30E
Antig. St. John's	Carib. Sea	17	4	30N	62	9	0W
Antwerp	Flanders	51	13	15N	4	22	45E
Anvers	Netherlands	51	13	15N	4	24	15E
Apæ Isle	Pacif. Ocean	16	46	15S	168	27	30E
Aracta	Turkey	36	1	0N	38	50	0E
Archangel	Russia	64	34	0N	38	55	0E
Arica	Peru	18	26	38S	71	11	0W
Arles	France	43	40	33N	4	38	0E
Arras	France	50	17	30N	2	46	12E
Ascension Isle	S. Atl. Ocean	7	56	30S	14	22	31W
Athens	Turkey	38	5	0N	23	52	30E
Auch	France	43	38	46N	0	34	36E
St. Augustine	Madagascar	23	35	29S	43	8	0E
Aurillac	France	44	55	10N	2	27	0W
Aurora Isle	Pacif. Ocean	15	8	0S	162	17	0E
Autun	France	46	56	46N	4	18	8E
Avignon	France	43	57	25N	4	48	33E
Avranches	France	48	41	18N	1	22	38W
Babylon Anc.	Mesopotamia	33	0	0N	42	46	30E
Bagdad	Mesopotamia	33	20	0N	43	46	30E
Balasore	India	21	20	0N	86	0	0E
Ballabea Isle	N. Caledonia	20	7	0S	164	22	0E
Banguey Peak	Malacca	7	18	0N	117	17	30E
Barbas Cape	Sanhaga	22	15	30N	16	40	0W
Barbuda Isle	Atl. Ocean	17	49	45N	61	50	0W
Barcelona	Spain	41	26	0N	2	13	0E
Barnevelt's Isle	Terra del Fue.	55	49	0S	66	58	0W
St. Barthelo. Isle	N. Hebrides	15	42	0S	167	17	30E
Basil	Swisserland	47	35	0N	7	29	30E
Bassa Terre	Guadaloupe	15	59	30N	61	59	15W
Batavia	Java	6	10	0S	106	51	15E
Bath	England	51	22	30N	2	21	30W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
		d. m. s.	*d. m .s.*
Bayeux	France	49 16 30N	0 42 51W
Bayonne	France	43 29 21N	1 30 6W
Beachy Head	England	50 44 30N	0 19 40E
Bear Isle	Hudson's Bay	54 34 0N	79 56 0W
Beauvois	France	49 26 2N	2 4 42E
Belle Isle	France	47 17 30N	3 6 30W
Bembridge Point	Isle of Wight	50 40 15N	1 4 45W
Bencoolen	Sumatra	3 49 3S	102 0 0E
Berlin	Germany	52 32 30N	13 26 15E
Bermudas Isle	Atl. Ocean	32 35 0N	63 28 0W
Besanson	France	47 13 45N	6 2 40E
Besiers	France	43 20 41N	3 12 35E
Blanco Cape	Negroland	20 55 30N	17 10 0W
Blanco Cape	Patagonia	47 20 0S	64 42 0W
Blois	France	47 35 19N	1 19 50E
Bojador Cape	Negroland	26 12 30N	14 27 0W
Bolabola Isle	Pacif. Ocean	16 32 30S	151 52 0W
Bologna	Italy	44 29 36N	11 21 15E
Bolchereskoi	Siberia	52 54 30N	156 37 30E
Bombay	India	18 56 40N	72 38 0E
Bonavista Isles	Atl. Ocean	16 6 0N	22 47 15W
Boston	New England	42 25 0N	70 37 15W
Botany Isle	N. Caledonia	22 26 40S	167 16 45E
Bologne	France	50 43 31N	1 36 44E
Bourbon Isle	Indian Ocean	20 51 43S	55 30 0E
Bourdeaux	France	44 50 18N	0 34 49W
Bourges	France	47 4 58N	2 23 26E
Breslaw	Silesia	51 3 0N	17 8 45E
Brest	France	48 22 55N	4 30 50W
Bridge Town	Barbadoes	13 5 0N	58 35 0W
St. Brieux	France	48 31 21N	2 43 17W
Bristol Cape	Sandwich Land	59 2 30S	26 51 0W
Brussels	Brabant	50 51 0N	4 21 45E
Buenos Ayres	Brasil	34 35 26S	58 31 15W
Bukarost	Walachia	44 26 45N	26 8 0E
Buller Cape	S. Georgia	53 58 30S	37 40 0W
Burgeo Isles	Newfoundland	47 36 20N	57 36 30W
Burlings	Portugal	39 20 0N	9 36 45W
Cabello Point	Terra Firma	10 30 50N	67 32 0W
Cadiz	Spain	36 31 7N	6 11 50W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
		d. m. s.	*d. m. s.*
Caen	France	49 11 10N	0 21 47W
Cahors	France	44 26 4N	1 26 51E
Cairo	Egypt	30 2 44N	31 18 16E
Calais	France	50 57 51N	1 50 56E
Callao	Peru	12 1 53S	76 58 0W
Calcutta F. Will.	India	22 34 45N	88 29 30E
Calmar	Sweden	56 40 30N	16 21 45E
Cambray	France	50 10 32N	3 13 41E
Cambridge	England	52 12 36N	0 4 15E
Cambridge	N. England	42 25 0N	71 10 0W
Can. Isl. N. E. P.	Canaries	28 13 0N	15 38 45W
Candia Isle	Medit. Sea	35 18 35N	25 18 0E
Candlemas Isles	Sandwich Land	57 10 0S	27 13 0W
Canso Port	Nova Scotia	45 20 7N	60 55 0W
Canton	China	23 7 50N	113 2 15E
Carlescroon	Sweden	56 20 0N	15 26 15E
Carthagena	Spain	37 37 0N	1 8 30W
Carthagena	Terra Firma	10 26 35N	75 26 45W
Casan	Siberia	55 48 58N	49 8 15E
Cassel	Germany	51 19 4N	9 29 0E
Casters	France	43 37 10N	2 14 45E
St. Catha. Isles	Atl. Ocean	27 35 0S	49 17 0W
Cavan	Ireland	54 51 41N	7 23 0W
Cayenne	Isle of Cayenne	4 56 0N	52 15 0W
Cette	France	43 23 51N	3 42 7E
Challon	France	46 46 50N	4 51 25E
Chalons	France	48 57 12N	4 22 12E
Chandernagor	India	22 51 26N	88 29 15E
Q. Charlo. Sound	N. Zealand	41 5 58S	174 13 32E
Q. Charl. Forela	N. Caledonia	22 15 0S	167 12 45E
Q. Charlo. Cape	South Georgia	54 32 0S	36 11 30W
Charlton Isle	Hudson's Bay	52 3 0N	79 5 0W
Chartres	France	48 26 49N	1 28 55E
Cherbourg	France	49 38 26N	1 38 11W
Christmas Sound	Terra del Fuego	55 21 57S	70 2 50W
St. Christo. Isle	Carib. Sea	17 15 0N	62 43 0W
Churchill River	Hudson's Bay	58 47 32N	94 7 30W
Civita Vecchia	Italy	42 5 24N	11 46 15E
Cape Clear	Ireland	51 18 0N	11 15 0W
Clerke's Isles	Atl. Ocean	55 5 30S	34 42 0W
Clermont	France	45 46 45N	3 5 7E

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
		d. m. s.	*d. m. s.*
Cape Collnet	N. Caledonia	20 30 0 S	164 56 0E
Colmar	France	48 4 44N	7 22 11E
Cologne	Germany	50 55 0N	7 5 0E
Cape Comorin	India	7 56 0N	78 5 0E
Compeigne	France	49 24 59N	2 49 41E
Conception	Chili	36 52 53 S	72 40 0W
Cooper's Isle	Atl. Ocean	54 57 0 S	36 4 20W
Constantinople	Turkey	41 1 24N	28 53 49E
Copenhagen	Denmark	55 40 45N	12 35 15E
Coquimbo	Chili	29 54 26 S	71 15 45W
Cork	Ireland	51 53 54N	8 28 15W
Cape Coronation	N. Caledonia	22 5 0 S	167 8 0E
Corvo	Azores	39 42 0N	31 6 0W
Coutances	France	49 2 50N	1 27 25W
Cowes	Isle of Wight	50 46 20N	1 19 45W
Cracow	Poland	50 10 0N	19 50 0E
Cremsmunster	Germany	48 3 29N	14 7 0E
Croisic	France	47 17 40N	2 31 42W
Cumberland Ca.	N. Hebrides	14 39 30 S	166 47 0E
Cummin Isle	Pacif. Ocean	31 40 0N	121 4 0E
Dantzic	Poland	54 22 0N	18 33 37E
Dasten Island	Caffres	33 25 0 S	18 2 0E
Dax	France	43 42 23N	1 3 55W
St. Dennis	I. Bourbon	20 51 43 S	55 30 0E
Diego Cape	Terra del. Fue.	54 33 0 S	65 14 0W
Dieppe	France	49 55 17N	1 4 12E
Dijon	France	47 19 22N	5 2 23E
Dillingen	Germany	48 30 0N	10 14 30E
Disappoint. Ca.	South Georgia	54 58 0 S	36 15 0W
Diffeada Cape	Terra del Fue.	55 4 15 S	74 18 0W
Dol	France	43 33 9N	1 46 12W
Dominique Isle	Windward Isl.	15 18 33N	61 27 55W
Douay	Flanders	50 22 12N	3 4 47E
Dover	England	51 7 47N	1 18 30E
Dreux	France	48 44 17N	1 21 24E
Drontheim	Norway	63 26 10N	11 3 45E
Dublin	Ireland	53 21 11N	6 6 30W
Dungeness	England	50 52 20N	0 59 6E
Dunkirk	France	51 2 4N	2 22 23E
Dusky Bay	N. Zealand	45 47 27 S	166 18 9E
Dunnose	England	50 33 30N	1 16 20W

Names of Places.	Sea or Country.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
		d.	m.	s.	d.	m.	s.
Eaoowe Isle	Pacif. Ocean	21	24	0S	174	30	0W
Easter Island	Pacif. Ocean	27	6	30S	109	46	45W
Edinburgh	Scotland	55	57	57N	3	12	15W
Eddystone	Eng. Channel	50	8	0N	4	24	0W
Embrun	France	44	34	0N	6	29	0E
Enatum Isle	Pacif. Ocean	20	10	0S	170	4	0E
English Road	Eaoowe	21	20	30S	174	34	0W
Erramango Isle	Pacif. Ocean	18	46	30S	169	18	30E
Erzerum	Armenia	39	56	35N	48	35	45E
Eustachia Town	Carib. Sea	17	29	0N	63	30	0W
Evout'sIsles	Terra del Fue.	55	34	30S	66	9	0W
Evereux	France	49	1	24N	1	8	30E
Exeter	England	50	44	0N	3	34	30W
Falmouth	England	50	8	0N	5	2	30W
False Cape	Caffres	34	16	0S	18	44	0E
False Bay	Caffres	34	10	0S	18	33	0E
Farewell Cape	Greenland	59	38	0N	42	42	0W
Farewell Cape	N. Zealand	40	37	0S	172	41	30E
Fayal Town	Azores	38	32	20N	28	41	5W
Ferdin. Noronha	Brasil	3	56	20S	32	38	0W
Ferrara	Italy	44	54	0N	11	36	15E
Ferro Isle Town	Canaries	27	47	20N	17	45	50W
Finisterre Cape	Spain	42	51	52N	9	17	10W
Florence	Italy	43	46	30N	11	2	0E
Flores	Azores	39	34	0N	31	0	0W
St. Fleur	France	45	1	55N	3	5	30E
Fortavent. W. Pt.	Canaries	28	4	0N	14	31	30W
Foul Point	Madagascar	17	40	14S	49	53	0E
France, Isle of	Indian Ocean	20	9	45S	57	28	0E
Francf. on the M.	Germany	49	55	0N	8	35	0E
Francois, Cape	Hispaniola	19	46	30N	72	18	0W
Old Ca. Francois	Hispaniola	19	40	30N	70	2	0W
Frawenburgh	Prussia	54	22	15N	20	7	30E
Frejus	France	43	26	3N	6	44	45E
Frekel Cape	France	48	41	3N	6	0	0W
Friesland's Peak	Sandw. Land	59	2	0S	26	55	30W
Fronsac Strait	Nova Scotia	45	36	57N	61	19	30W
Fuego Isle	Cape Verd	14	56	45N	24	28	0W
Funchal	Madeira	32	37	40N	17	6	15W
Furneaux Island	Pacif. Ocean	77	11	0S	143	6	40W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
		d. m. s.	*d. m. s.*
Gap	France	44 23 50N	6 4 57E
Gabey	New-Guinea	0 6 0S	126 23 45E
Genes	Italy	44 25 0N	8 35 45E
Geneva	Savoy	46 12 0N	6 0 0E
Genoa	Italy	44 25 0N	8 35 45E
St. George Isle	Azores	38 39 0N	28 0 0W
St. George Town	Bermudas	32 45 0N	63 35 0W
St. George Fort	India	13 4 54N	80 28 45E
St. George Cape	New Britain	4 53 30S	153 8 45E
George Cape	South Georgia	54 17 0S	36 52 30W
Ghent	Flanders	51 3 0N	3 45 45E
Gibralter	Spain	36 5 30N	22 0W
Gilbert's Isle	Terra del Fuego	55 13 0S	71 6 45W
Glasgow	Scotland	55 51 32N	4 15 0W
Goa	India	15 31 0N	73 45 0E
Goat Isle	Indian Ocean	13 55 0N	120 2 0E
Gomera Isle	Canaries	28 5 40N	17 8 0W
Good Hope Cape	Caffre	34 29 0S	18 23 15E
C. Hope Town	Caffre	33 55 42S	18 23 15E
Goree Isle	Atl. Ocean	14 40 10N	17 25 0W
Gottenburg	Sweden	57 42 0N	11 38 45E
Gottengen Obs.	Germany	51 31 54N	9 53 0E
Granville	France	48 50 11N	1 37 7W
Grasse	France	43 39 23N	6 56 0E
Gratosa	Azores	39 2 0N	27 58 0W
Gratz	Germany	47 4 18N	15 24 44E
Gravelines	Flanders	50 59 4N	2 7 32E
Greenwich Obs.	England	51 28 40N	0 0 0
Grenoble	France	45 11 49N	5 43 40E
Gryphiswald	Germany	54 4 25N	13 38 30E
Guadaloupe	Carib. Sea	15 59 30N	61 59 15W
Guiaquil	Peru	2 11 21S	81 11 50W
Guriof	Siberia	47 7 8N	51 57 0E
Hague	Netherlands	52 4 10N	4 17 30E
Hamburgh	Netherlands	53 34 8N	9 50 0E
Hang-lip Cape	Caffre	34 16 0S	18 44 0E
Harboro' Mark	England	52 28 30N	0 57 25W
Hastings	England	50 52 10N	0 41 10E
Havannah	Cuba	23 11 52N	82 18 30W
Havre-de-Grace	France	49 29 9N	0 5 57E

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
		d. m. s.	*d. m. s.*
Heese La	Netherlands	51 23 2N	4 45 30E
St. Hel. J. Town	S. Atl. Ocean	15 55 0S	5 49 0W
Henlopen Cape	Virginia	38 47 8N	75 4 15W
Hernosand	Sweden	62 38 0N	17 53 0E
Hervey's Isle	Pacif. Ocean	19 17 0S	158 48 0W
Hinchinbroke Is.	Pacif. Ocean	17 25 0S	168 38 0E
Hoai-Nghan	China	33 34 40N	118 49 30E
Hogue Cape la	France	49 44 40N	1 56 50W
Hood's Isle	Pacif. Ocean	9 26 0S	138 52 0W
Hoogstraeten	Netherlands	51 24 44N	4 47 0E
Horn Cape	Terra del Fue.	55 58 30S	67 26 0W
Hout Bay	Caffre	34 3 0S	18 19 0E
Howe'e Isle	Pacif. Ocean	16 46 30S	154 6 40W
Huaheine Isle	Pacif. Ocean	16 44 0S	151 6 0W
Jakutskoi	Siberia	62 1 30N	129 47 45E
Janeiro Rio	Brasil	22 54 10S	42 43 45W
Jassy	Maldavia	47 8 30N	27 29 45E
Java Head	Java	6 49 0S	106 50 0E
Jerusalem	Palestine	31 55 0N	35 20 0E
St. Ildefonso's I.	Terra del Fue.	35 51 0S	69 21 0W
Immer Isle	Pacif. Ocean	19 16 0S	169 46 0E
Ingolstadt	Germany	48 45 45N	11 22 30E
St. John's	Antigua	17 4 30N	62 9 0W
St. John's	Newfoundland	47 32 0N	52 26 0W
St. Joseph's	California	23 3 42S	109 42 30W
Irraname Isle	Pacif. Ocean	19 31 0S	170 21 0E
Islamabad	India	22 20 0N	91 45 0E
Isle of Pines	Pacif. Ocean	22 38 0S	167 38 0E
Ispahan	Persia	32 25 0N	52 50 0E
St. Juan Cape	Staten Land	54 47 10S	63 47 0W
Judda	Arabia	21 29 0N	39 22 0E
St. Julian Port	Patagonia	49 10 0S	68 44 0W
Juthia	India	14 18 0N	100 50 0E
Kedgeree	India	21 48 0N	88 50 15E
Kiow	Ukraine	50 30 0N	31 7 30E
Kola	Lapland	68 52 30N	33 8 0E
Ladrone Grand	Pacif. Ocean	22 2 0N	113 56 0E
Laguna	Teneriffe	28 28 57N	16 18 15W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
		d. m. s.	d. m. s.
Lancerota E. Pt.	Canaries	29 14 0N	13 26 0W
Landau	France	49 11 38N	8 7 30E
Landscroon	Sweden	55 52 0N	12 46 45E
Langres	France	47 52 17N	5 19 23E
Lausanne	Swisserland	46 31 5N	6 45 15E
Lectoure	France	43 56 2N	0 36 53E
Leeds	England	53 48 0N	1 34 15W
Leicester	England	52 38 0N	1 8 30W
Leipsic	Saxony	51 19 14N	12 20 0E
Leper's Island	Pacific Ocean	15 23 30S	167 58 15E
Leskeard	England	50 26 55N	4 41 45W
Lesparre	France	45 18 33N	0 37 3W
Leyden	Holland	52 10 0N	4 27 30E
Liege	Netherlands	50 37 30N	5 35 0E
Lima	Peru	12 1 15S	76 49 30W
Limoges	France	45 49 53N	1 15 9E
Lingtz	Germany	48 16 0N	13 57 30E
Lisieux	France	49 11 0N	0 15 0E
Lisle	Flanders	50 37 50N	3 4 16E
Lisbon	Portugal	38 42 25N	9 9 59W
Lion's Bank	Atl. Ocean	56 40 0N	17 45 0W
Lisburne Cape	N. Hebrides	15 40 45S	166 57 0E
Lizard	England	49 57 30N	5 15 0W
Lombes	France	43 28 30N	0 55 9E
London St. Paul's	England	51 31 0N	0 5 37W
Lorenzo Cape	Peru	1 2 0S	80 17 0W
St. Louis Port	Hispaniola	18 18 50N	73 16 0W
St. Louis Port	Mauritius	20 9 45S	57 28 0E
Louisburgh	Cape Breton	45 53 39N	59 53 45W
Louveau	India	12 42 30N	101 1 30E
Louvain	Netherlands	50 53 3N	4 44 15E
St. Lucia Isle	Antilles	13 24 30N	60 51 30W
Lunden	Sweden	55 41 36N	13 21 15E
Luneville	France	48 35 33N	6 30 6E
Luson	France	46 27 14N	1 10 34W
Luxembourg	Netherlands	49 37 6N	6 11 45E
Lyons	France	45 45 51N	4 49 43E
Macao	China	22 12 44N	113 46 15E
Macassar	Celebes	5 9 0S	119 48 45E
Madeira Funchal	Atl. Ocean	32 37 40N	17 6 15W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
		d. m. s.	*d. m. s.*
Madras	India	13 4 54N	80 28 45E
Madre de Oios Pt.	Marquesas	9 55 30S	139 8 40W
Madrid	Spain	40 25 0N	3 25 45W
Magdalena Isle	Pacific Ocean	10 25 30S	138 49 0W
Mahon Port	Minorca	39 50 46N	3 48 30E
Majorca Isle	Medit. Sea	39 35 0N	2 29 45E
Malacca	India	2 12 6N	102 5 0E
Malines	Netherlands	51 1 50N	4 28 45E
Mallicola Isle	Pacific Ocean	16 15 30S	167 39 15E
St. Maloes	France	48 38 59N	2 2 22W
Malta Isle	Medit. Sea	35 54 0N	14 28 30E
Manilla	Philippines	14 36 8N	120 53 24E
Marigalante Isle	Atl. Ocean	15 55 15N	61 11 0W
Marseilles	France	43 17 45N	5 22 8E
St. Martha	Terra Firma	11 26 40N	74 4 30W
St. Martin's Isle	Carib. Sea	18 4 20N	63 2 0W
Martinico Isle	Atl. Ocean	14 44 0N	61 21 16W
St. Mary's Isle	Scilly Isles	49 57 30N	6 43 0W
St. Mary's Town	Azores	36 56 40N	25 9 15W
Maskelyne's Isle	Pacific Ocean	16 32 0S	167 59 15E
St. Matth. Lights	France	48 19 52N	4 47 25W
Mauritius	Indian Ocean	20 9 45S	57 29 15E
Maurus Isle	Pacific Ocean	16 25 40S	152 32 40W
Mayance	Germany	49 54 0N	8 20 0E
Mayne John's Is.	North Ocean	71 10 0N	9 49 30W
Mayo Isle	Cape Verd	15 10 0N	23 5 0W
Meaux	France	48 57 37N	2 52 35E
Mende	France	44 30 47N	3 29 32E
Mergui	Siam	12 12 0N	98 8 45E
Metz	France	49 7 5N	6 11 0E
Mew Stone	New Holland	43 48 0S	146 27 0E
Mexico	Mexico	19 54 0N	100 5 45W
Mezieres	France	49 45 47N	4 43 16E
Miatea Isle	Pacific Ocean	17 52 0S	148 6 0W
St. Michael's Isle	Azores	37 47 0N	25 42 0W
Middleburg Isle	Pacific Ocean	21 20 30S	174 34 0W
Milan	Italy	45 28 10N	9 10 0E
Milo Isle	Medit. Sea	36 41 0N	25 0 0E
Modena	Italy	44 34 0N	11 12 30E
Mons	Netherlands	50 27 10N	3 57 15E
Montagu Cape	Sandwich Land	58 33 0S	26 46 0W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
		d. m. s.	*d. m. s.*
Montague Isle	Pacif. Ocean	17 26 0S	168 31 30E
Montmirail	France	48 52 8N	3 32 16E
Montpellier	France	43 36 33N	3 52 44E
Montserat. Isle	Carib. Sea	16 47 30N	62 17 0W
Monument, The	Pacif. Ocean	17 14 15S	168 38 15E
Moscow	Moscovy	55 45 20N	37 45 45E
Moulins	France	46 34 4N	3 19 59E
Munich	Bavaria	48 9 55N	11 30 0E
Musketto Cove	Greenland	64 55 13N	52 56 45W
Muswell Hill	England	51 35 32N	0 7 20W
Namur	Netherlands	50 28 32N	4 [illegible] 45E
Nancy	France	48 41 28N	6 11 35E
Nangasachi	Japan	32 32 0N	128 46 15E
Nantes	France	47 13 7N	1 33 48W
Naples	Italy	40 50 45N	14 13 48E
Narbonne	France	43 11 13N	3 0 8E
Nevers	France	46 59 13N	3 9 25E
New Year's Har.	Staten Land	54 48 55S	64 11 0W
Nice	France	43 41 54N	7 17 15E
St. Nicholas Mole	Hispaniola	19 49 20N	73 29 45W
Nieuport	Flanders	51 7 41N	2 45 0E
Ningpo	China	29 57 45N	120 18 0E
Nismes	France	43 50 35N	4 21 11E
Noir Cape	Terra del Fue.	54 32 30S	73 3 15W
Norfolk Island	Pacif. Ocean	29 1 45S	168 10 0E
Noriton	Pennsylvania	40 9 56N	75 23 30W
North Cape	Lapland	71 10 0N	25 57 0E
Cape North	South Georgia	54 4 45N	38 15 0W
Noyon	France	49 34 37N	3 0 43E
Nuremberg	Germany	49 27 10N	11 7 0E
Oaitipeha Bay	Otaheite	17 45 45S	149 14 20W
Ochoz	Tartary	59 20 10N	143 12 30E
Ohamanenoa Har.	Ulietea	16 45 30S	151 38 5W
Ohevahoa Isle	Pacif. Ocean	9 40 40S	139 1 40W
Ohitahoo Isle	Pacif. Ocean	9 55 30S	139 6 0W
Oleron Isle	France	46 2 50N	1 25 13W
Olinde	Brazil	8 13 0S	35 5 30W
St. Omer's	Flanders	50 44 46N	2 14 57E
Onateayo Isle	Pacif. Ocean	9 58 0S	138 51 0W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
		d. m. s.	*d. m. s.*
Oporto	Portugal	41 10 0N	8 27 0W
Orenburg	Tartary	51 46 0N	55 9 30E
Orleans	France	47 54 4N	1 54 22E
Orleans, New	Louisiana	29 57 45N	89 58 45W
Orotova	Teneriffe	28 23 27N	16 24 11W
Orsk	Tartary	51 12 30N	58 32 30E
Ortagal Cape	Spain	43 46 30N	7 39 0W
Osnaburg Isle	Pacif. Ocean	17 52 20S	148 6 0W
Ostend	Netherlands	51 13 55N	2 55 45E
Owharre Bay	Huaheine	16 44 15S	151 8 15W
Oxford Observ.	England	51 45 38N	1 15 30W
Padua	Italy	45 22 26N	11 55 30E
Paita	Peru	5 12 0S	
Palliser's Isle	Pacif. Ocean	15 38 15S	146 30 15W
Palliser Cape	N. Zealand	41 38 0S	175 18 0E
Palma Isle	Canaries	28 36 45N	17 50 0W
Palmerston Isle	Pacific Ocean	18 0 0S	162 57 0W
Panama	Mexico	8 47 48N	80 21 0W
Paoom Isle	Pacific Ocean	16 30 0S	168 28 45E
Paris Observ.	France	48 50 14N	2 20 0E
Patrixfiord	Iceland	65 35 45N	24 10 0W
Pau	France	43 15 0N	0 9 0W
St. Paul's Isle	Indian Ocean	37 51 0S	77 48 0E
St. Paul de Leon	France	48 40 55N	4 0 21W
Pekin	China	39 55 30N	116 24 15E
Perigueux	France	45 11 10N	0 43 1E
Perinaldi	Italy	43 53 20N	7 40 0E
Perpignan	France	42 41 55N	2 54 5E
St. Peter's Fort	Martinico	14 44 0N	61 21 16W
St. Peter's Isle	Atl. Ocean	46 46 30N	56 17 0W
Petersburg	Russia	59 56 0N	30 19 15E
Petit Goave	Hispaniola	18 27 0N	72 52 30W
Petropauloskoi	Kamtschatka	53 1 20N	158 35 0E
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	39 56 55N	75 13 30W
St. Phillip's Fort	Minorca	39 50 46N	3 48 30E
Pickersgill's Isle	Atl. Ocean	54 42 30S	36 58 0W
Pickersgill's Har	N. Zealand	55 47 27S	166 18 9E
Pico	Azores	38 28 40N	28 26 0W
Pines Isle	N. Caledonia	22 38 0S	167 38 0E
Pisa	Italy	43 43 7N	10 12 0E

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitudes.*	*Longitudes.*
		d. s. m.	*d. s. m.*
Plymouth	England	50 22 24N	4 15 38W
Poictiers	France	46 35 0N	0 20 5E
Pollingen	Germany	47 48 8N	10 43 45E
Pondicherry	India	11 41 55N	79 52 45E
Ponoi	Lapland	67 6 30N	36 23 15E
Pontoise	France	49 3 2N	2 5 37E
Porto Bello	Mexico	9 33 5N	79 50 0W
PortoSancto Isle	Madeira	32 58 15N	16 25 15W
Port Royal	Jamaica	18 0 0N	76 45 30W
Port Royal	Martinico	14 35 55N	61 9 0W
Portsmouth To.	England	50 47 5N	1 6 15W
.....Academy	England	50 48 3N	1 6 18W
Portland Isle	North Seas	63 22 0N	18 54 0W
Portland Isle	Pacif. Ocean	39 25 0S	178 12 0E
Port Paix	Hispaniola	19 58 0N	73 2 0W
Port Praya	St. Jago	14 53 53N	23 29 22W
Prague	Bohemia	50 4 30N	14 45 0E
Pr. of Wales Ft.	New Wales	58 47 32N	94 7 30W
Providence	N. England	41 50 40N	71 26 0W
Pudyoua	N. Caledonia	20 18 0S	164 41 14E
Pulo Condor Isle	Indian Ocean	8 40 0N	107 20 0E
Pulo Timon Isle	Gulph Siam	3 0 0N	104 25 0E
Pylestauat's Isle	Pacif. Ocean	21 23 0S	175 41 30W
Quebec	Canada	46 55 0N	69 [illegible] 0W
Quimper	France	47 58 24N	4 7 25W
St. Quinton	France	49 50 51N	3 17 23E
Quiros Cape	N. Hebrides	14 56 8S	167 20 0E
Quito	Peru	0 13 17S	77 55 0W
Rakah, Ancient	Mesopotamia	30 1 0N	38 50 0E
Ramhead	England	50 18 40N	4 20 15W
Re Isle	France	46 14 48N	1 34 28W
Recif	Brasil	8 10 0S	35 35 0W
Reikianess Cape	Iceland	63 55 0N	22 47 30W
Rennes	France	48 6 45N	1 41 53W
Resolution Bay	Ohitahoo	9 55 30S	139 [illegible] 40W
Resolution Isle	Pacif. Ocean	17 23 30S	141 45 0W
Resolution Port	Tanna	19 32 25S	169 41 5E
Rheims	France	49 14 36N	4 2 53E
Rhodes	France	44 21 0N	2 34 20E

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
		d. m. s.	*m. d. s.*
Rimini	Italy	44 3 43N	12 34 15E
Rio Janeiro	Brasil	22 54 10S	42 43 45W
Rochelle	France	46 9 21N	1 9 55W
Rochford	France	46 2 34N	0 58 34W
Rock of Lisbon	Portugal	38 45 30N	9 35 30W
Rodrigues Isle	Indian Ocean	19 40 40S	63 10 0E
Rome St. Peter's	Italy	41 53 54N	12 29 15E
Rotterdam	Holland	51 56 0N	4 28 15E
Rotterdam Isle	Pacif. Ocean	20 16 30S	174 30 30W
Rouen	France	49 26 48N	1 5 20W
Saba Isle	Carib. Sea	17 39 30N	63 17 15W
Sable Cape	Nova Scotia	43 23 45N	65 39 15W
Sagan	Silesia	51 42 12N	15 22 15E
Saintes	France	45 44 43N	0 38 54W
St. Croix	France	48 0 35N	7 23 55E
Sall Isle	Atl. Ocean	16 38 15N	22 56 15W
Salonique	Turkey	40 41 10N	23 8 0E
Salvages Isle	Atl. Ocean	30 0 0N	15 54 0W
Sumana	Hispaniola	19 15 0N	69 16 30W
Sancta Cruz	Teneriffe	28 27 30N	16 16 15W
Sandwich Bay	South Georgia	54 42 0S	36 12 0W
Sandwich Cape	Mallicola	16 28 0S	167 59 0E
Sandwich Har.	Mallicola	16 25 20S	167 53 0E
Sandwich Isles	Pacif. Ocean	17 41 0S	168 33 0E
Saunder's Cape	Sandw. Land	54 6 30S	36 57 30W
Saunder's Isle	South Georgia	58 0 0S	26 58 0E
Savage Isle	Pacif. Ocean	19 2 15S	169 30 30W
Schwezingen	Germany	49 23 4N	8 40 45E
Scilly Iles Lights	Eng. Channel	49 56 0N	6 46 0W
Sebastain St. Ca.	Madagascar	12 30 0S	46 25 0E
Sedan	France	49 42 29N	4 57 36E
Seez	France	48 36 21N	0 9 49E
Senegal	Negroland	15 53 0N	16 31 30W
Senlis	France	49 12 23N	2 35 0E
Sens	France	48 11 55N	3 16 58E
Senones	France	48 23 27N	6 57 0E
Shepherd's Isles	Pacif. Ocean	16 58 0S	168 42 0E
Sherborn Castle	England	51 39 25N	1 0 0W
Siam	India	14 18 0N	100 50 0E
ghan-fu	China	34 16 30N	108 43 45E

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*			*Longitude.*		
		d.	*m.*	*s.*	*d.*	*m.*	*s.*
Sisteron	France	44	11	21N	5	6	4E
Smyrna	Natolia	38	28	7N	27	19	45E
Snæsell Mount	Iceland	64	52	20N	23	54	0W
Soissons	France	49	22	32N	3	19	28E
Sombavera Isles	Carib. Sea	18	38	0N	63	37	30W
Sooloo	India	5	57	0N	121	15	30E
Southern Thule	Sandw. Land	59	34	0S	27	45	0W
Speaker Bank	Indian Ocean	4	45	0S	72	57	0E
Stalbridge	England	50	57	0N	2	23	30W
Start Point	England	50	9	0N	3	51	15W
Stockholm	Sweden	59	20	31N	18	3	55E
Straumness	Iceland	65	39	40N	24	29	15W
Stratsbourg	France	48	34	36N	7	46	18E
Success Bay	Terra del Fue.	54	49	45S	65	25	0W
Success Cape	Terra del Fue.	55	1	0S	65	27	0W
Sultz	France	47	53	10N	7	14	32W
Surat	India	21	10	0N	72	22	30W
Table Island	N. Hebrides	15	38	0S	167	7	0E
Tanna	Pacif. Ocean	19	32	25S	169	41	5E
Taoukaa Isle	Pacif. Ocean	14	30	30S	145	9	30W
Tarascon	France	43	48	20N	4	39	36E
Tarbes	France	43	14	2N	0	3	33E
Tassacorta	Isle Palma	28	38	0N	27	58	0W
Temontengis	Sooloo	5	57	0N	120	53	30E
Teneriffe Peak	Canaries	28	12	54N	16	29	24W
Tercera	Azores	38	45	0N	27	6	0W
Thionville	France	49	21	30N	6	10	30E
Thomas St. Isle	Virginia Isles	18	21	55N	64	51	30W
Thule Southern	Sandw. Land	59	34	0S	27	45	0W
Thury	France	49	21	28N	2	18	30E
Timer St.W. Pt.	India	10	23	0S	123	59	0E
Timor La.S.Poi.	India	8	15	0S	131	54	0E
Tobolski	Siberia	58	12	18N	68	12	45E
Tolaga Bay	N. Zealand	38	21	30S	178	33	5E
Toledo	Spain	39	50	0N	3	20	0W
Tomsk	Siberia	56	29	58N	84	59	30E
Tongatabu Isle	Pacif. Ocean	21	9	0S	174	46	0W
Tonnerre	France	47	51	8N	3	58	44E
Tornea	Sweden	65	50	50N	24	12	0E
Toulon	France	43	7	24N	5	56	35E

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*			*Longitude.*		
		d.	*m.*	*s.*	*d.*	*m.*	*s.*
Toulouse	France	43	35	54N	1	21	3E
Tournan	France	48	43	57N	2	45	15E
Tours	France	47	23	44N	0	41	11E
Traitor's Head	Erramanga	18	43	30S	169	20	30E
Tripoli	Barbary	32	53	40N	13	5	15E
Troyes	France	48	18	2N	4	4	55E
Turin	Italy	45	5	20N	7	40	0E
Turnagain Cape	N. Zealand	40	28	0S	176	56	0E
Turtle Island	Pacif. Ocean	19	48	45S	177	57	0W
Tyrnaw	Hungary	48	23	30N	17	33	45E
Ulietea	Pacif. Ocean	16	45	0S	151	31	0W
Upsal	Sweden	59	51	50N	17	42	15E
Uraniburg	Denmark	55	54	15N	12	52	30E
Ushant	France	48	28	30N	5	4	31W
Valenciennes	France	50	21	27N	3	31	40E
Valery St.	France	50	11	13N	1	37	6E
Vallery St.	France	49	52	12N	0	41	10E
Valparaiso	Chili	33	2	36S	72	19	15W
V. Dieman's R.	Tongatabu	21	4	15S	174	56	24W
Vannes	France	47	39	14N	2	46	26W
Vence	France	43	43	16N	7	7	28E
Venice	Italy	45	26	0N	12	4	30E
Venus Point	Otaheite	17	29	17S	149	35	45W
Vera Cruz	Mexico	19	12	0N	97	30	0W
Verd Cape	Negroland	14	45	0N	17	33	0W
Verdun	France	49	9	25N	5	22	50W
Verona	Italy	45	26	26N	11	18	30E
Versailles	France	48	48	18N	2	7	10E
Vienna Observ.	Hungary	48	12	40N	16	22	30E
Vigo	Spain	42	14	24N	8	28	0W
Vincent St. Cape	Spain	37	2	0N	9	2	0W
Vintimiglia	Italy	43	53	20N	7	37	30W
Virgin Gorda Ft.	West Indies	18	18	0N	64	0	0W
Virgin Cape	Patagonia	52	23	0S	67	54	0E
Viviers	France	44	28	54N	4	41	22E
Vutzburg	Franconia	49	46	0N	10	13	45E
Wakefield	England	53	41	0N	1	33	30W
Pr. of Wales's Ft.	New Wales	58	47	30N	94	7	30W

Names of places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.* d. m. s.	*Longitude.* d. m. s.
Wanstead	England	51 34 10N	0 2 30E
Wardhus	Lapland	70 22 36N	31 6 45E
Warsaw	Poland	52 14 0N	21 0 30E
Westman Isles	North Ocean	63 20 30N	20 27 45W
Whitsuntide Isle	Pacific Ocean	15 44 20S	168 20 15E
William Fort	Bengal	22 34 45N	88 29 30E
Willis's Isles	South Georgia	54 0 0S	38 29 40W
Wilna	Poland	54 41 0N	25 27 30E
Wittenburg	Germany	51 49 0N	10 41 30E
Wologda	Russia	59 19 0N	
Worcester	England	52 9 30N	2 0 15W
Woslack	Russia	61 15 0N	
Ylo	Peru	17 36 15S	71 13 0W
York	England	53 59 0N	1 6 40W
York New	New-York	40 43 0N	74 9 45W
Yorkminster	Terra del Fuego	55 26 20S	70 8 0W

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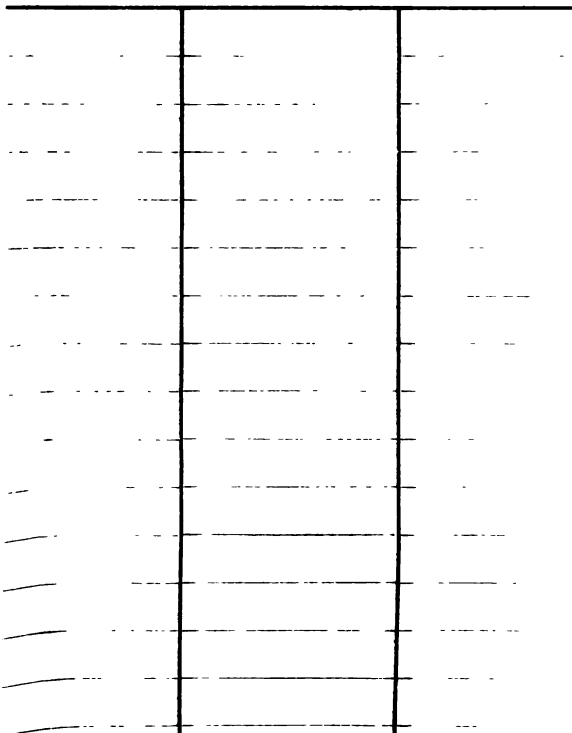

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